Read Michael Gold's First Poem in Several Years, 'Living Party' in Tomorrow's 8-Page 'Daily'

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER
Eastern New York—Fair and warmer Friday.

Vol. X. No. 204 | Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. | NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1933 | (Six Pages) | Price 3 Cents

Why Whalen Sees Red

EX-POLICE COMMISSIONER WHALEN responds very quickly to the appeal of the shoe bosses, who don't want to be forced to pay higher wages, by a tirade against Communist strike leaders.

Who is this Whalen and why does he become so enraged at strikes led by Communists or militant trade unions? Whalen was the chief strike-breaker for the New York bosses in the government of grafting Mayor Walker. His cops murdered Steve Katovis, in 1930, on the picket lines, and were cited by him for it. He personally led the clubbing of the unemployed on March 6, 1930, under Hoover's regime.

Whalen, under the NRA, with the help of Mathew Woll, and other A. F. of L. strikebreakers, set up a mediation board to prevent strikes. The Socialist Norman Thomas lent Whalen a hand by declaring: "Now is not the time to strike." But a sweeping strike wave is on in New York, and only the Communists give militant strike leadership, fighting in the front ranks for higher wages and against the slavery codes of the NRA.

Whalen knows from first hand experience that strikes for higher wages, for improved conditions, for union recognition could be smashed more easily if the Communist vanguard could be destroyed.

* * *

THE most powerful stumbling block to the bosses' program under the NRA is the Communist Party and the trade unions affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League.

Whalen has just begun. No trickery, no crime will be too low for him to stoop in his drive on the Communists. He never stopped at murder, forgery, frame-ups before. Under the NRA, with the working class being aroused to strike struggles, Whalen knows there is even more at stake for the bosses, and he will snap out like a mad dog.

The answer to Whalen should be more determined strike leadership, closer ranks of all workers, increased activity of all Communists to expose Whalen's NRA tactics.

A new wave of more militant strike struggles to win improved conditions and to defeat the NRA should be the answer of every worker who can see through the ex-cossack's ballyhoo.

How Poison Is Brewed

BLATANTLY on its front page yesterday the New York Times reveals the methods by which the capitalist press forges lies about the Soviet Union.

Its dispatch from Walter Duranty, in Moscow, begins with these words:

"The excellent harvest about to be gathered shows that any report of a famine in Russia is today an exaggeration or malignant propaganda."

But how does the Times head this article?

It heads it: **"FAMINE TOLL HEAVY IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA"!**

* * *

BUT Duranty himself is not unwilling to "protect" his bosses, who have been printing long stories of Soviet famine, inspired by the German Fascists and the Vienna "prince" of the Catholic church.

Admitting that it is "pure guesswork," and "lacking official figures," he nevertheless goes on to "suppose" that the death rate in the Ukraine, North Caucasus and Lower Volga was "at least trebled last year."

On what does he base this sweeping, poisonous guesswork?

On one plant, supporting a population of 12,000 where, he says, the death rate rose to nearly four times the normal last winter. That is all.

And even here, he goes on to explain that these supposed deaths were not due to starvation, but to "lowered resistance and general disease." "Lowered resistance" among workers who, he says, were regularly receiving not less than one and three-quarter pounds of bread a day, in addition to all other food. Is that starvation?

* * *

WHEN Duranty has facts, he cannot play his subtly poisonous game, and in the same article he writes on the basis of real figures that:

"Even if the new crop is not fully reaped there will be more than sufficient to cover the nation's food supply for the coming year, and to justify the Kremlin's policy of collectivization."

The Daily Worker's own cable reports, another of which is published today, show that not only are the collective farmers reaping a rich profit now, after all the needs of the cities have been supplied, but that their needs were cared for throughout the year, which is further demonstrated by the fact that they have no debts.

A Historic Task

WE must never forget that in the fight to establish the political rule of the working class in the Soviet Union, the Bolshevik Party led by Lenin used revolutionary newspapers as one of its most effective weapons.

Nothing could better state the nature of our task in spreading the "Daily" among the masses than these following words of Lenin, written in 1919 on the founding of the "Pravda":

"The Petrograd (now Leningrad) workers in establishing a Daily Paper, have carried out, without exaggeration, a great historical task. . . . It is well known how working class Papers are persecuted. In face of this . . . the establishment of the 'Pravda' is a clear expression of the consciousness, energy and solidarity of the Russian working class."

Comrades and readers of the "Daily"! These words of our great leader should rouse us to give all our revolutionary energy in building the "Daily."

Homes in Heaven

For the last four years of crisis, the banks have ripped away hundreds of thousands of "little homes" from many better-paid workers and small business men. Incidentally, they mopped up their life savings.

In this situation you would think that every honest person who hated this legalized capitalist robbery, and particularly those who claimed to be "Socialists" would send their hate against the capitalist robbers, would organise these defrauded home owners into mighty protests against the banker vultures.

But the only Socialist daily newspaper in this country, the Milwaukee Leader, in a city where a Socialist administration has ruled for the last seventeen years, does not condeive of its duty in this way. In one of its latest editorials it tries to drug the bitter hatred of the plundererd home owners with one of the most disgusting exhibitions of pious optimism and hopeless resignation ever flung into the faces of exploited workers by even a corrupt priesthood.

"On account of joblessness there have been hundreds of foreclosures of small homes in Milwaukee," declares the Milwaukee Leader.

* * *

THE question immediately arises in one's mind, what did the "Socialist" Milwaukee administration do to protect these workers from losing their homes? Why did not the Socialist administration declare a moratorium on all foreclosures? Why did not Milwaukee prohibit any bank from taking workers homes away? Why does Milwaukee protect the bankers in exactly the same way as the most corrupt capitalist city governments?

And the Milwaukee Leader gives us the answer. "Socialists want a just system where all will be enabled to own beautiful homes." Not here and now, but in the distant future—**no immediate struggle and defense of workers homes against the bankers!**

This is the practical result of the melancholy sighing of the Milwaukee Leader.

In this living example we can judge the value of that fraudulent claim that the "Socialists" are indifferent to the proletarian revolution, only because they are so busy defending the immediate "practical" needs of the workers.

But it is the Communists alone in Milwaukee, who, **just because they believe in and prepare for the proletarian revolution, have organized and led** the fight of the workers against foreclosures by the mortgage sharks and the banks.

Beautiful homes for workers—but only in the mythical Socialist heaven of the Milwaukee leader's dreams. In this world let the bankers rob the workers, says the Milwaukee "Socialist" government. That is why workers are losing their homes in Milwaukee

Thousands Are Homeless, 40 Die, in Violent Storm Desolating East Coast

Damage in Millions, River Sections of Many Cities Flood Out Poor Families

NEW YORK.—Thousands of workers today found themselves hungry, and homeless as an aftermath of the violent storm whirl for two days lashed the Eastern seabord from the Carolinas to Cape Cod leaving in its wake 40 dead and countless wounded.

Property damage of many millions of dollars was done.

Scenes of desolation marked the path of the furious storm. In Washington and New York, the river districts where the poor are congregated to a large extent, were inundated, and this was true of many other cities in the East.

Shipping along the coast and at sea was crippled, several liners being reported in distress. At Ocean City, Md., an island resort, 4,000 inhabitants were marooned, the light, gas and telephone service wrecked by the raging wind and rain.

Cities were strewn with wreckage as overflowing rivers and bursting dikes inundated towns and cities.

The liners Madison and City of Norfolk were found safe after being more than twenty-four hours overdue. The length of the Atlantic Coast, was searched frantically for numerous small craft, while the Coast Guard, which was deluged with requests for help, instituted a virtual blockade against the smaller craft attempting to venture into the storm.

In Philadelphia a bursting dike flooded wide areas, driving over 4,000 from their homes.

Airports and shipping centers cancelled their scheduled trips.

With telegraphic and telephonic lines destroyed in many communities, and deaths mounting hourly, it is impossible to determine the exact number of dead and injured and the extent of damage.

Unemployed workers, who had been sleeping in city parks, were especially hard hit by the storm as they were compelled to seek refuge in cellars and hallways and subways.

In the suburban rural sections, such as the mining town areas, workers found themselves without shelter when the rains and mounting water flooded the flimsy shacks built by the exploiter-bosses.

4 Dead, 13 Injured In Train Wreck near Washington Bridge

Cars Thrown Into Swollen Anacostia River

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Four persons met their death and at least 13 others were injured today when the Crescent Limited, a Southern Railroad train, carrying about 40 passengers, went through a bridge over a branch of the Anacostia river, just outside of Washington at 3:45 a. m.

Two of those killed were the engineer and fireman.

The wreckage was believed to have been caused by weakened piles in the bridge which were strained by the terrific storm of the past two days. Officials reported that one of the piers of the bridge was out of line. The structure as a whole did not collapse.

A harbor rescue boat and a rescue ship from the navy yard were hastily dispatched to the scene as well as a rescue train from Union Station here.

When the train hit the weakened bridge, the engine hurtled off into the river, burying the cab in the mud. A mail car and the following coach were hurled over the gap onto the farther bank, a deadhead coach was completely submerged in the stream and five other cars were practically submerged. The last car remained standing on the track.

All the cars were badly damaged, indicating the force with which the flyer hit the bridge. Passengers attributed the small loss of life to the steel construction of the cars and to the fact that the couplings held preventing more cars from falling in the river.

The derailment happened along a stretch of double track where water flows along both sides of the roadbed. Ordinarily there is only a few feet of water in this branch of the Anacostia but last night the river was flowing rapidly and at an unusul depth.

The uninjured, guided by track which hung suspended from the bridge, helped to care for the injured.

Dr. Martin J. Keane who took charge of the rescue work, reported that he kicked in a window of the mail coach to rescue the clerks and found them still sorting mail although badly shaken by the wreck.

A wrecking tram dispatched to the scene was afraid to raise the cars lest more of the track slide into the water.

Welles to Return to U. S. Sept. 15

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Having finished his main job of leading the counter-revolution against the Cuban workers and organizing the new government to protect Wall Street's interests, Sumner Welles will leave his job as ambassador to Cuba on Sept. 15.

He will return to Washington to take charge of the Latin-American Department of the State Department. He will control from there the negotiations of the U. S. government for commercial and financial domination of Cuba.

He will be succeeded in Cuba by Jefferson Caffery, who has been filling his post as Assistant Secretary of State. Caffery is also experienced in running South American governments, having served as American diplomat in various South American countries.

300 On St. Louis Barge Levees Out for Higher Wages

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—Three hundred levee workers at the Federal Barge Line in East St. Louis walked out on strike this morning.

They demand a 50 per cent increase in wages, unemployment insurance for all workers laid off, and the recognition of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

The strike is beginning to spread to St. Louis and along the whole water front. More are expected out later today and tomorrow morning.

The employers are trying to break the strike by shipping barges to the other side of the river, and forcing other river men to scab. The workers are refusing to handle the barges.

The bosses may try to haul the goods by rail in order to break the strike. An appeal is being made for support to the railroad men. Railroad workers are already refusing to haul from East St. Louis barge levees.

One hundred and fifty of the strikers joined the union.

Kills Self In Fear of Klan In Carolina

PINEWOOD, N. C.—Driven mad with fear of the Ku Klux Klan, Leffey Garfield, 19-year-old Negro boy, went out on the porch of his home here and shot himself through the head.

A few days before his suicide, the boy had gone to Magistrate George Aycock and begged him for protection from the Klan, which has become increasingly active in the South in the last few months. Garfield said at that time that he would rather kill himself than let the Klan get him.

Socialist Leader Answers Questions With Musicals

NEW YORK.—Dr. Rantisek Soukup, one of the Czecho-slovakian leaders of the Second Internationale, was asked so many questions he could not answer, at a meeting Tuesday night in Sokol Hall, that he was forced to tell his orchestra to strike up a tune.

Roosevelt 'Desires' No Further Disputes Among RR Workers

Railroad President Says This Means Free Hand for Roads

KANSAS, Mo., Aug. 24.—President Roosevelt expressed the "hope" that there be no further disputes on questions of wages and working conditions in the railroad industry, in a letter to the president of the Kansas City Southern Railway made public today.

In part, Roosevelt said, "I deem it desirable that in this critical period no active warfare between industry and labor should arise."

This is taken as meaning that Roosevelt is opposed to strike action of the railroad workers against any of their grievances. Charles E. Johnson, president of the railroad, said today that he interpreted this as meaning that the roads have a free hand in settling wage and other questions.

The Kansas City Southern has been cutting the wages of its men and reducing the number of workers ever since the drastic drop in car-loadings began in 1929.

City Given Full Power to Impose New Sales Taxes

Plan Is to Pass New Levies After Coming Municipal Elections

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—The Tammany city government was given free rein to increase any taxes within the city by the action of the legislature last night.

This means that the city government has full power to increase the present State Sales Tax by another 1 per cent, as it recently proposed.

As a blind, the tax bill also permits the city to tax Stock Exchange transactions. But the bill is so worded that this section is practically worthless, since it will be a very easy matter to evade this tax by sending in orders through out-of-town offices—even if the Stock Exchange tax is ever imposed, which is not considered likely.

The Legislature also raised the fees in the Municipal Courts, the so-called "poor man's" courts.

Bills to examine the profits of the big electric companies were defeated.

It seems that Tammany will postpone increasing taxes until after the elections in November, when it will proceed to raise the $35,000,000 in new revenue promised to the Wall Street bankers who own the city loans.

This is proved by the fact that the proposal to force the city to show its tax plans within six weeks was defeated.

"Secret" Testimony On Rackets Seized by Tammany Office

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Despite the fact that he was barred from the testimony given at the Grand Jury regarding laxity in his office in prosecuting racketeers in this city, District Attorney Crain today got possession of a copy of the testimony, it was revealed.

The official stenographer of the Grand Jury turned the testimony, over "voluntarily," the Tammany officials of Crain's office said.

Office Worker Shocks Retail Store Bosses Demanding Pay of $40

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—A demand for a $40 minimum wage for salesclerks in department stores, was made today by Ann Powell of the department store section of the Office Workers' Union at the hearing on the retail code now going on in Washington.

Ann Powell cited definite cases where employes were fined for union activity. She gave examples of how S. Klein intimidated the girls who worked in his store. She cited her own case. She had worked for five years at Macy's and when the firm found she had engaged in union activity she was fired for "inefficiency."

Department store owners were shocked by the wage demands after their own proposals of $10, $12 and $14 for retail store clerks.

Women Brutally Treated at Brownsville Relief Bureau

NEW YORK.—The brutal treatment by the Brownsville Home Relief Bureau at Christopher and Belmont Streets, of workers suspected of having the slightest source of income was revealed yesterday to the Daily Worker.

A woman presents a dispossess to the desk and asks her investigator why her food check is cut off. The investigator replies that her case is closed because her husband is suspected of peddling and thus bringing in an income to the family.

The worried women shouts the suspicion is a lie, that her husband has not been earning any money for some time, that her family is hungry and sick, that she will be evicted in three days. She demands relief; refuses to leave the office; runs in to confront the head supervisor. The Bureau thugs grab hold of her and despite her screaming protests push her outside to the street.

A Negro woman is dragged screaming across the entire length of the Bureau when she protests cancellation of her food voucher for her large family. Her case is closed because she is suspected of earning 75 cents a week doing day cleaning.

After waiting from early morning for the Relief Bureau doors to open, a woman is refused admission by the cop outside. She is loudly demanding her starving family be given the omitted food ticket. When the cop shoves her away she yells at him, that her husband is dangerously ill in the Kings County hospital.

The cop checks up on the story. After hours of waiting the woman is presented to the bureau officials. The cop tells them her husband is not expected to live more than three days. They answer no special consideration can be given to this woman.

Big Profits from Crop for Collective Farmers

Debt-Free Farmers of Ukraine Get Large Excess of Cash and Grain, Plan New Clubs, Schools, Nurseries, Gardens

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

KHARKOV, U.S.S.R., Aug. 24 (by cable).—The collective farms in the Ukraine have this year given an example of high organization and labor discipline in the struggle for high crop yields. The leading collective farms have already completed the harvest and fulfilled their obligations to the State in stocked seeds, etc.

They have begun distributing revenues among the members. The results show the powerful development and consolidation of collective farming—high revenues, improvement in the material conditions of the collective farmers. Here are some examples in a number of collective farms:

Joseph Stalin

Collective Farm Profits

Dniepropetrovsk Region—Collective farmers get 9.5 kilos (about 19 lbs.) of grain per labor day. The average family of an honest collective farm worker gets 300 to 350 poods of grain besides other farming produce and cash from collective farm revenues (a pood weighs 35.11 pounds). All that grain is for the collective farmers' personal use, and for sale on the collective farm market. Grain delivery to the State, payment for agricultural machinery, tractor stations service, payment of loans received and cost of stocking seeds, and forage for the whole year have already been deducted. In some of the collective farms of the Dniepropetrovsk region, the results of the farming year greatly exceed the estimated average.

In "Chervonny Gay" collective farm the wide use of the best farming methods, deep ploughing and careful weeding gave a crop yield of 15.6 centners a hectare instead of 11.3 provided for in the plan (a centner is 220.46 pounds, a hectare is 2.47 acres). While in 1932, Chervonny Gay paid 1.4 kilos per labor day, in 1933 it pays 16.5, meaning over one pood per labor day!

Cash Revenue High

The cash revenue of that collective farm has also greatly risen: Each family getting 2,574 roubles, about double that of 1932. The cash revenue per labor day is 4 roubles, besides grain and other farming produce and the income of the collective farmers from their own livestock and vegetable gardens.

There are collective farms like those of Dneiproptrovsk in not a few other regions of Soviet Ukrania.

Odessa Villages Celebrate

The Odessa region informs us that the villages acquire a festive appearance on the days of the distribution of revenues on the collective farms. The collective farmers reckon the results of their work at solemn meetings and outline plans for further development and consolidation of the collective farms, allotting part of the revenues of the indivisible general collective farm fund for further economic, cultural and construction development of the collective farm, etc.

Farmers Build Clubs and Schools

The members of the Budenny Collective Farm in the Kherson District are using this fund to purchase 10 horses and 15 pedigreed sows, is building an improved stable holding 60 horses, is opening the best kindergarten and day nursery in the district. Fifty hectares of vegetable garden will be planted in the spring, construction of a barn which will hold, 15,000 poods of grain is being completed.

New schools and clubs are being constructed on many collective farms. Particular care is being given to the development of the collective farms.

These are the results of honest collective farm labor which are the best answer to all the odious lies and slander which a certain section of the bourgeois press, following the example of the German Fascists, are spreading about the Soviet collective farming districts, particularly in the Ukraine.

Guard Is Discharged As Angry Prisoners Threaten to Strike

McALESTER, Okla. Aug. 24.—A threat of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary prisoners to strike forced Warden Sam Brown to capitulate to their demand that R. J. Ritchie, guard, be discharged for the brutal murder of a fellow-prisoner, Rufus Ridling.

Warden Brown sought to pacify the prisoners by ordering a band concert and athletic games.

Ridling, Warden Brown contended, was killed "accidentally" when the guard attempted to enforce a command.

Nazis Make Plans for Lynching Plot Against Torgler

To Bring Communists to Reichstag for Mob to Seize

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Preparations to carry out a lynch plot against the four Communist defendants in the Reichstag fire trial, which the Daily Worker revealed some weeks ago, were officially announced by the Reichs Attorney General yesterday.

Before the Leipzig trial opens late in September, a special hearing will be held in the Reichstag, at the scene of the fire.

This is to be the signal for a "popular demonstration" of Storm Troopers, who are to "overcome" the guards and lynch the prisoners on the spot.

Bringing the prisoners to the scene of the fire is the Nazi's scheme to place the responsibility for the murder of the Communists against whom they have no evidence on the "popular anger" at the burning of the Reichstag—which has been proved in many ways to have been the work of the Nazis, under the personal direction of Herman Goering, now premier of Prussia.

Further facts about the preparations for the trial will be found on page 6.

Drouth Ruins Crops in Texas; 1 1-4 Million on Relief Lists in State

AUSTIN, Texas.—Drouth and winds have killed all crop prospects in the Panhandle section of the state, according to a statement issued by the Texas Rehabilitation and Relief Commission. All along the Rio Grande and the south and northeastern counties of the state great distress is reported.

More than a million and a quarter unemployed Texan workers have been forced by the crisis to accept relief.

O'Duffy Defies Ban on Fascists of Ireland

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—Owen O'Duffy, leader of the Irish Fascist "National Guard," which was made illegal by President de Valera Tuesday, defied the ban yesterday by addressing a rally of his followers in Cootehill Town Hall.

Despite the government ban, which is supposed to bring all uniformed Fascists before a military tribunal the headquarters of the National Guard were open as uusal today, with uniformed Blue Shirts going about their business.

To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled. Do your share by getting new subscribers.

Who Broke General's Nose? Soldiers Puzzled at Camp Dix

SEA GIRT, Aug. 24.—Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt, who went through the World War without receiving a scratch, today reported the first injury of his long and brilliant military career.

The Brigadier General has a busted nose.

An official statement claims that during the severe storm of yesterday, the terrific gale that swept across Camp Dix, where the 102nd Cavalry and 119th Medical Regiment, as well as 2,000 troops are in training, slammed a screen door right into the Brigadier General's nose.

But the soldiers, engaged in heavy rehabilitation work after the storm's damage to the camp, are wondering whether Vanderbilt's broken nose was really an "act of God."

The question uppermost in the minds of the soldiers is:

"Who actually busted him in the schnozzle?"

OPEN SHOP DRIVE AIDED BY JOHNSON

Juggle Phrase About "Open Shop" and "Closed Shop"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—For the benefit of the big scab corporations in the steel, oil, coal, lumber and auto industries, General Johnson and NRA Counsel Donald Richberg yesterday issued a joint statement "interpreting" Section 7 (a) of the NRA, dealing with unions.

They advise the bosses that they can organize company unions. "The law does not prohibit the existence of a local labor organization which may be called company union and is composed only of the employes of one company," says the most significant section of the statement.

All of the employers in the basic industries, in reproducing section 7 (a) of the NRA in their codes, fought for some qualification permitting the open shop and company unions. After secret agreements with Green and General Johnson, these provisions were withdrawn.

Now the interpretation of the labor sections of the NRA, together with the setting up of a national arbitration board to break strikes, the labor sections are being whipped more into instruments to smash down struggles and organization of the workers.

"The words 'open shop' and 'closed shop' are not used in the law," says the joint statement, "and cannot be written into the law. These words have no agreed meaning and will be wiped from the dictionary of the NRA."

This coupled with the free hand to organize company unions, gives the bosses a powerful weapon not only to fight against the recognition of union or closed shops, but to smash organization in those shops in which the workers have already won union recognition.

In case of any dispute about who is to represent the workers, the statement says, "the NRA will offer its services to conduct an impartial investigation and, if necessary, a secret ballot to settle the question."

The reason given for the issuing of the interpretation is the circulation of leaflets by the A. F. of L. telling the workers that the NRA requires trade union organization, and appealing to the workers to join A. F. of L. unions. Many of the workers going beyond the wishes of the A. F. of L. leaders were organizing and striking to force recognition of their unions.

Stall 3,000 Navy Yard Men Wanting to Protest Pay Cut

NEW YORK.—Every effort is being made to prevent 3,000 Brooklyn Navy Yard workers from meeting and protesting against a 17 per cent wage cut, action of the yards officials showed yesterday. The pay cut was ordered by Secretary of the Navy Swanson and approved by President Roosevelt.

After repeatedly promising the workers that a mass meeting would be held in the Navy Yards, Thomas Mahony, representative of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades in the Navy Yards, deliberately helped the navy yards officers prevent the meeting.

An announcement was published in the capitalist press throughout New York Wednesday, that 3,000 Brooklyn Navy Yards men would be permitted to meet Thursday night in the yards. The men were not notified of a meeting. No meeting was held. This is the second time this trick was pulled, and it was engineered by Mahony, with the help of John P. Frey, secretary treasurer of the Metal Trades Division of the A. F. of L.

Frey rushed down from Washington to head the meeting off. The strategy of the A. F. of L. officials, working with navy officers and the commandant of the yard, is to keep dragging on the date of the meeting, in the hope of wearing the men out. In this way they hope to prevent any action against the wage slash.

The movement for a protest meeting and a parade against the pay slash began about two weeks ago, as soon as the wage cut was announced. Under orders from the Roosevelt government, the hours were cut to 40 and 8 hours pay was slashed off.

The workers in the yard put forward the demand for a protest meeting. Money was collected among the navy yard workers for the meeting. Mahony promised he would call it. The meeting was not called, thought many promises were made.

$4,000,000 Works Project to Aid Only 500 Houston Jobless

HOUSTON, Texas.—Only 500 unemployed men would receive benefit from a $4,000,000 Houston construction project, said H. Winkler, president of the Houston Labor and Trades Council in filing a protest with the Mayor. There are 50,000 workers on the relief list here

Shoe Workers' Union Answers Whalen Attack

Demands Hands Off Strike, Right of Workers to Organize, Ask Hearings on Shoe Workers' Conditions

NEW YORK.—The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union characterized Grover Whalen's threat to break the strike of nearly 8,000 shoe workers as a ruthless attempt to aid the bosses to beat down the shoe workers' living standards and prevent them from organizing into a union, in a letter sent to Whalen yesterday.

"The thousands of workers who are members of our organization expect that they will have the right under Section 7 of the National Recovery Act to select and shcoose their own union and their union repesentatives without interference from anyone" the letter declares. Demanding that Whalen withdraw his statements, the unions calls for a conference to present the facts about the conditions against which the shoe workers are striking. "We particularly call your attention to the fact that it is absolutely untrue that the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers who have signed the Blue Eagle are living up to the requirements of the code. We are ready and willing to present convincing evidence to the contrary," the letter continues.

In a letter to Donald Richberg of the NRA in Washington, Fred Biedenkapp, secretary of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union requests a hearing and demands that Grover Whalen be instructed to refrain from attacking the union and the workers of the industry.

More Dressmakers Leave Shops to Continue Strike

Bosses Advance Dues to ILGW—to Deduct from Pay Envelope

NEW YORK.—The dress strike is by no means ended. Hundreds of workers were reported returning to the strike halls today to continue their strike against sweatshop conditions after being told by the contractors that their wages will not differ much from the amount prior to the strike.

International officials are now having the active co-operation of the National Dress Manufacturers in obtaining dues from the workers. Dressmakers report that the workers' dues are being advanced by the contractors, who pay the union and then expect to deduct the exorbitant dues from the workers' pay.

Settlements continue to be made by the Industrial Union, with many real increases won for the workers.

Police arrested 37 needle trades workers, mostly in the garment center, today as the workers continued picketing the shops.

Code Hearings

Delegates of the Needle Trades Industrial Union in Washington, after waiting for a day and a half, had still not been called to speak at the hearings on the dress code, as we go to press. All Wednesday the floor was given to the employers' representatives and administrators, in whose ranks Dubinsky is sitting in place of Hillman. Hearings started with a boastful speech by Grover Whalen declaring that he has settled everything in the New York situation, and he received the unanimous approval of the employers and I.L.G.W. officials present.

The first day of the code hearings was devoted to settling differences between contractors and jobbers. The code submitted by the jobbers was denounced by the contractors and insiders who are resisting the efforts of the jobbers' association to swallow all other associations. Out-of-town contractors are arguing for a still lower wage scale.

It is apparent already that agreement on wage scales will be a mere formality, with none of the groups taking responsibility.

The hearings are expected to last for several days.

Reinstate 24 Painters Ousted By Union Officials

Rank, File Support Forces Action

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Fearing the indignation of the rank and file union members, officials of the Brotherhood of Painters of America, District Council No. 9, refrained from opposing a motion made today by Harry Sacher, labor attorney, in the Supreme Court here for the reinstatement of 24 union members who were expelled by the Council last March for their militant activities within the union. The motion was granted by the presiding judge on the failure of the Council's attorney to appear.

A previous court ruling ordered the Council to reinstate William Gersch and Irving Redler.

Among those ordered reinstated is Louis Weinstock, National Secretary of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance, and prominent for his activity against the A. F. of L. bureaucrats.

Three of those expelled, Sam Bogorod, Harry Rothstein, Louis Weinstock, were union representatives in the District Council, which cancelled their membership before any charges were placed against them. A wave of intimidation within the unions then forced the expulsion of these three and 23 additional workers from practically all unions of District Council No. 9, of New York City.

All of the reinstated members are determined to carry on an even more vigorous struggle within their unions against the corrupt officials.

Alteration Painters Form Volunteer Group to Spread New 'Daily'

NEW YORK.—On the initiative of Jay Weitzman and Samuel Sagik, regular members of the Daily Worker Volunteers, the Alteration Painters Union, local one, has organized a Volunteer group of five members. The three new Volunteers are J. Schere, W. Yokin and C. Nick.

Every Monday evening one of the union Volunteers gets 25 copies of the 'Daily' when it comes off the press at 8.15, and rushes with them to the union headquarters at 1472 Boston Road, where the regular meeting is in progress. Many new readers have thus been gained.

The Alteration Painters Union has already elected delegates to the mass conference for a six- and eight-page 'Daily,' to be held Sept. 10, 11 a. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. All other workers' organizations are urged to follow the example of this alert union without delay.

'Daily' Carrier Route Planned for Jamaica

NEW YORK.—Dora Rappaport, a member of the United Council of Working Class Women and of the Daily Worker Volunteers, has ordered 50 copies of the Daily Worker every day and pledged to establish a carrier-route in Jamaica, L. I.

Jamaica workers who are willing to help her in building this route are urged to communicate with her at 9110 138th St., Jamaica.

Urge Aid for "Daily" on Western Tour

Workers of Denver, Col., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco and Los Angeles are urged to give full cooperation to Mac Harris, representative of the Daily Worker, now on tour of these cities to boost 'Daily' circulation.

Grand Jury Again Recesses "Probe" Of Two Lynchings

Knight, Foe of 9 Boys, Wants Postponement, To Let Protest Die

TUSCALOOSA, Aug. 24.—The Grand Jury, supposed to be "investigating" the lynching on Aug. 13 of Dan Pippen, Jr., and A. T. Harden, has been recessed again until Sept. 5, in the hope that the general indignation over the lynchings will have cooled off, and a whitewash of Judge Henry B. Foster, Sheriff R. L. Shamblin, the two deputies and private detective in charge of the Negroes when they were murdered, can be passed off smoothly.

No attempt has been made to reconcile or even cover up the obvious discrepancies in the stories told by officials. Although a Birmingham Negro paper has pointed out that a boy on a bicycle could have reached Birmingham from Tuscaloosa in less than the four and a half hours that went by between the time the sheriff's car "speeded" out of Tuscaloosa and the time the deputies reported the lynching, no effort has been made to even explain this discrepancy.

It was a Negro doctor, B. B. Mitchell, who turned Elmore Clark, accidental survivor of the lynching, over to Sheriff Shamblin a second time, it was learned here.

Attorney - General Thomas E. Knight, Jr., notorious for his stubborn fight to legally lynch the Scottsboro boys, asked for the recess. He is in charge of the "investigation."

In justification for the lynching, and the violent ejection of International Labor Defense lawyers, the Tuscaloosa **News**, local daily, says editorially:

"Social equality never has been, is not now, and never will be recognized in the South. Those who came to preach a different order always have been, are now, and always will be repulsed."

Phila. Fur Strikers Win All Demands

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 24.—The Fur Bosses Association formed for the purpose of breaking the strike of the fur workers led by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, were compelled to yield to the demands of the Union yesterday and conclude a settlement.

The settlement represents a real victory to the workers. By its terms, the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is recognized, and the workers win increased and guaranteed minimum wage scales, equal division of work, and ten legal holidays a year with pay. The hours of work are set at 35 hours if similar conditions are established for the furriers in the department stores, otherwise the hours will be 40. The union feels confident that it will be able to successfully conduct a drive to establish union conditions in the stores and all other places where furriers are employed. An unemployment insurance fund has been established by the employers, to be administered by the workers.

The settlement was effected with the assistance of Joseph Winogradski, sent by the National Office of the union to participate in the negotiations. Great enthusiasm was expressed by the strikers for the results gained.

NOTE

Will the worker from Chicago who sent in a letter some months ago about the activities of Art Smith please send this information again, with all possible details in addition?

Gutters of New York — By del

Struggle Pledged at Sacco-Vanzetti Rally in Boston

1,500 on Boston Common Pledge to Fight for Ideals of Two Legally Murdered

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 22.—With bared heads and clenched fists, 1,500 workers stood on Boston Common today and, on the sixth anniversary of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, pledged that as long as life lasts they will carry on the struggle of the workers against oppression, the cause in which Sacco and Vanzetti met death.

Frank Spector, of the International Labor Defense, who had been a jail mate of Tom Mooney in San Quentin, sentenced to 42 years as the leader of the Imperial Valley strikers, and finally released through the mass protest of workers led by the International Labor Defense, called on those present to enlist in the fight for the freeing of the present day class war prisoners.

Comrade Spector told of the frame-up of Tom Mooney, in San Quentin for 17 years because, like Sacco and Vanzetti, he led in the struggle of the workers, of the Scottsboro boys, framed up in Alabama and sentenced to die because they are Negro toilers, just as Sacco and Vanzetti were persecuted because they were active in behalf of the foreign born workers; of the deportation cases against Edith Berkman, Massachusetts textile worker; Sam Paul, unemployed leader, still held in jail in Providence, R. I., and facing deportation because he refused to testify against himself; and of the lynching of the Tuscaloosa Negroes.

There was loud applause when Comrade Spector said, "Let us pledge ourselves to carry on the fight not only to free these class war prisoners, but to destroy this rotten frame-up system of capitalism and set up instead a working class society."

Jack McCarthy, district secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, completely exposed the National Recovery Act. "They give us more blue eagles," he said, "but the conditions of the workers keep getting bluer and bluer." McCarthy spoke of conditions of the workers in the shoe and textile industry of Massachusetts and the necessity for the workers building their own unions.

Jessica Henderson, chairman of the N.E. committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners was chairman. She went into the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, and of the role played by the Boston "society" Lowell, Fuller, Strotton, Grant, Thayer, etc., in carrying through the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Prof. Harry Dana, like Jessica Henderson, connected with the Sacco Vanzetti defense through seven long years of the fight, read the letters of Vanzetti to him which appeared in the Daily Worker. "From Cambridge where I live," said Harry Dana, "At sunset you can look across at the skyline beyond the Charles River, and see the Bunker Hill monument, monument to "liberty." On that same sky-line, can be seen standing the Charleston jail, where Sacco and Vanzetti were put to death."

Dana, who was delegate to the World Congress against war spoke of the activities of Sacco and Vanzetti against the bosses world war, and of the necessity, in carrying forward the struggle for which Sacco and Vanzetti died, of fighting against the danger of a new bosses war at the present time. The fight of Sacco Vanzetti will not end until capitalism is overthrown, Dana said.

Resolutions were sent to the Gov. Miller of Alabama demanding the release of the Scottsboro Boys, to Gov. Rolfe demanding the release of Mooney. The release of Sam Paul of Providence was also demanded.

The speech of Hector Thomas, of the Scottsboro Committee, a Negro worker showing the Scottsboro fight as the same fight as Sacco-Vanzetti, was one of the most enthusiastic received. When the resolution was introduced demanding the death penalty for the sheriff, the judge and the lynchers who had a hand in the lynching of the Tuscaloosa Negro workers, there was great applause.

* * *

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 22.—After police had succeeded in preventing a scheduled Sacco-Vanzetti-Scottsboro Demonstration today in front of Lynn City Hall, 200 workers gathered on the Common. Police made attempts to demoralize the workers here also, but militant protest by the Lynn I. L. D. forced the opening of the bandstand.

The meeting was addressed by Manuel Blanc, Dist. Org. Sec'y of the I. L. D., who pointed out the increasing terror under the N. R. A., giving as an example the recent sell-out of the Lynn shoe strike, and Howard Carter of the Boston Scottsboro Action Committee, who drew the lessons of the Sacco-Vanzetti case and called for real solidarity of Negro and white workers.

City Events

Midsummer Carnival

A special feature of the Midsummer Carnival under the auspices of the Workers International Relief, which will be held tonight at 8 p. m. at Golden City Park, Brooklyn, will be a talk by a journalist who has just returned from Germany and has been an eyewitness of the Reichstag fire. He has seen Torgler and some of the other German class war prisoners.

The carnival includes a program of revolutionary music and songs by the International Relief Band, several skits including the World's Fair, by the Workers Laboratory Theatre, and a regular Soviet film show.

Iron and Bronze Workers

A meeting of the Inside Iron and Bronze Workers will be held tonight at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street, Room 10. Shopmen of local 52 and workers in the unorganized shops are called upon to join the union.

Lynch Protests Today

A street demonstration will be held today at 8 p. m. at 125th St. and 5th Avenue by Post 2 of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League who are leading protests against the four lynchings that occurred last week.

An open forum will be held on the cases Sunday at 2 p. m. at 187 West 128th Street.

I.L.D. Branch Meeting

The regular branch meeting of the I. L. D. will be held August 25 at Gotlieb's, 167 Beach 44th Street, Averne, L. I. at 8:30 p. m.

Zazuliak to Speak

William Zazuliak, militant leader of the automobile workers of Detroit, who was arrested on the picket line in the recent strike there and held in prison five months as hostage for the surrender of his wife, later ordered deported, will speak at the New York Conference for the Protection of the Foreign Born, to be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., Saturday afternoon.

Organizations are urged, in a statement issued today by T. J. McHenry, national secretary of the National Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, to send delegates to the conference.

Food Workers

A lecture on the NIRA will be given tonight at 8:30 p.m. at the Food Workers Industrial Union, 4 W. 18th St.

Shoe Workers' Meeting

The Shoe Repairers' Labor Lyceum meeting, which had been erroneously announced for yesterday, is definitely arranged for tonight at 8:30 p.m., at 949 Willoughby Ave. near Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.

The workers of greater New York, will assemble Sunday morning, August 27, 10 a.m., at Irving Plaza Hall, corner 15th St. and Irving Pl.

Bank of U. S. Depositors

The committee of 28 of the U. S. Bank depositors has called a meeting of the delegates for Saturday, August 26, at 2 p.m. at the Down Town Workers Club, 165 East Broadway.

Bronxdale Action Committee

The Bronxdale Action Committee has organized a concrete program of activity for the coming week, such as protest meetings against the Tuscaloosa lynching, and race discrimination at the Bronxdale Pool.

Today, Friday, will be held many open air meetings throughout the Bronx. In addition there will be a mass meeting at 8 p.m. at the Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, Bronx, N. Y., where Jim Allen, author of "Negro Liberation," is announced as the speaker. All workers are urged to attend.

Communist Month in Unity

The management of Camp Unity has decided to turn over the profits of the Camp for the month of September to the Communist Party to aid the Party in carrying out its many campaigns. This coincides with the 14th anniversary of the Communist Party in America and the 10th anniversary of Camp Unity.

Programs for the month will be under the control of the District of the Communist Party. Rates will be the same. Call ESstabrook 8-1400 for further information.

Knitgoods Workers in Union Drive

NEW YORK.—The organization drive among the knitgoods workers is spreading to more open shops. On Tuesday the workers of the Republic, 304 Wallace Street, Brooklyn, went out on strike for wage increases. The strikes of the Starr Knitting Mills, Brooklyn, and Belacier Knitting Mills, in the Bronx, are still on. All knitgoods workers are called upon to support these strikes.

Jobless Locals to Give Dance

NEW YORK.—A Roof Garden Dance will be given by Locals 2 and 3 of the Workers' Committee on Unemployment Saturday night at 8 p.m. at the Grand Street Playhouse, 466 Grand St. The purpose of the dance is to raise funds for a united struggle against evictions and starvation on the lower East Side.

Discuss Plays Against NRA

A discussion on how to fight the NRA codes by means of musical comedy skits and short plays will take place tonight at the W. L. T., 42 E. 12th Street.

Alexander & Doishon of Post 191, WESL, Attention—Return

Where are you? Has anything happened? If you are safe and left on your own, be men and return. If you are safe and do not return you place yourselves in the ranks of the enemies. The rank and file of Post 191 must go ahead and will go ahead whether you return or not. Mistakes can be made. If anyone sees these comrades, please bring this notice to their attention.

SPORTS

Weighty Matters

By EDWARD NEWHOUSE

Despite the spectacle of his Yanks' helpless floundering before Clint Brown's deceptive shoots, Joe McCarthy insists that chances of catching the Senators have by no means faded. The benching of Combs, Sewell, Ruth and some of the rest and insertion of fresh strength in the persons of Walker, Devens, Lary, Farrell and Byrd, have dissipated the lethargic attitude which has been gumming up the Western invasion, at least so the Yankee boss whistles in the dark.

To chisel down that eight-game lead I think McCarthy would have to undertake more drastic alterations. Exchange Sewell for Traynor, Crosetti for Cronin and MacFayden for Grove. Something along those lines. Otherwise, odds on the Yanks are longer than those on the well-known snowball. Too, it's always handy to start pitchers who'll pitch nine innings without making third base look like Times Square during theatre hour. These are novel considerations but submitted without afterthoughts involving monetary gain. I'd give the same advice to a perfect stranger. No point in refusing it to a very imperfect one.

Seriously, very seriously, there is no punch in Farrell, Lary and Byrd. In Cleveland, of course, they had a flashy Brown and the high winds of the Municipal Stadium to contend with but we have got a pretty good line on those boys in the last few seasons. Lary may fool us by pulling a Blondy Ryan but Byrd doesn't seem to be able to develop beyond a certain point. Dusty Cooke has done far better.

Walker is the goods. He handles himself with less of the apparent shiftiness and form of either Byrd or Lary but he puts the old college try into every play and he hits. Hitting, columnists periodically inform us, helps a baseball team.

Lary himself will never be a monkeywrench in the machinery. He's the sort of player who fits into a well-oiled mechanism but doesn't animate it. Yet he's a remarkable fielder, and, to further plagiarize, fielding too is important.

And now, children, we come to pitching. We must never neglect pitching. Ruffing, MacFayden, Gomez and Allen did and looks what happened to them. Washington people pass them on the street without so much as nodding. Worse still, Washington teams pass them in the statistical tables appended to these words.

Do you think Mr. McCarthy likes that? He doesn't. Once he even went so far as to try resting Vernon, overfamiliarly entitled Goofy, Gomez for three days to see what would happen. Sure enough, the Castilian soupboner went out and won a four-hit game. You will readily see this is hardly a suitable policy. A real master mind assumes his pitcher's arms are composed of Mr. Goodyear's product instead of the ordinary muscular tissue and blood cells.

We must do our share by kidding Mr. McCarthy and doing much technical second-guessing. This way we will keep up the interest and deflect it from channels like unemployment and the Chinese Revolution about which we may have been bothering our pretty heads.

* * *

Straight from the Shoulder

Colonel John Reed Kilpatrick, the new president of Madison Square Garden, has surveyed the boxing situation and decided to adopt a brand new policy, to be known hereafter as Straight-from-the-Shoulder-Dealings-with-the-Public. In our private catalogue it's filed as Line Number 102X.

"The first thing I learned about boxing," reminisces the Colonel, "was the rule of a fight manager—never to agree to his man fighting any one who has the slightest chance of licking him. If we don't change that, then boxing is lost." The Garden lays its cards on the table and "wants the public to know the deterring factors in promoting good matches."

For instance, "Jimmy McLarnin could defend his welterweight title against either Billy Petrolle or Andy Callahan, but is not anxious to meet the former because he feels the latter would not draw, and is disinclined to meet Callahan because the latter is a left-hander."

By uncovering some of these running sores, the military gentlemen would have us believe we're on the road to eliminating them. After raking in on a series of trumped up matches, the Garden is coming to the realization that they stand to lose at least as much as the disgruntled fans. The Man-to-Man line is a last resort, an extra dose of poppycock, as Tunney would have it.

Setups will be done away with only with the discarding of the entire managerial, promotorial and professional arrangement.

Standing of the Clubs

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
Washing.	72	46	.684	Philadel.	57	60	.487
New York	70	47	.598	Chicago	54	64	.457
Cleveland	65	51	.560	Boston	50	70	.416
Detroit	61	52	.495	St. Louis	48	77	.384

Second games of doubleheaders not in.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	68	43	.613	St. Louis	64	50	.533
Boston	66	53	.555	Philadel.	43	66	.421
Chicago	64	52	.547	Brooklyn	48	66	.411
Pittsburgh	63	53	.559	Cincinnati	43	73	.381

Pittsburgh at New York postponed, rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	85	57	.599	Buffalo	72	73	.497
Rochester	73	65	.543	Albany	69	73	.486
Baltimore	74	69	.521	Montreal	66	75	.468
Toronto	73	73	.500	JerseyCity	58	88	.397

All games postponed, rain.

Inning-by-Inning Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Cincinnati ....000 000 000— 0 7 0
Brooklyn .....110 000 00x— 2 8 0
Derringer, Kolp and Lombardi; Mungo and Lopez.

(Second Game)

Cincinnati ....200 000 010— 3 7 0
Brooklyn .....100 000 010— 2 8 0

(First Game)

Chicago .....000 010 013— 5 8 1
Philadelphia ..000 000 000— 0 3 1
Bush and Hartnett; Holley and Davis.

(Second Game)

Chicago .....032 001 021— 9 16 0
Philadelphia ..002 000 040— 6 13 2
Tinning, Hermann and Campbell; Moore, Pearce, Elliott, Collins and Davis.

St. Louis .....300 010 000— 3 7 2
Boston .....310 010 00x— 4 8 0
Hallahan and Wilson; Brandt and Hogan.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....012 020 100—6	10	2	
Chicago .....000 000 001—1	8	2	

Welch and Ferrell; Wyatt, Kimsey, Haid and Grube.

Philadelphia ..010 032 000 00—6	10	0	
St. Louis ...000 006 000 01—7	11	0	

Grove, Walberg and Cochrane; Stiles, Hebert and Hemsley.

Washington ...200 120 502—13	17	1	
Detroit .....201 000 030— 6	14	2	

Whitehill, Russell and Sewell; Fischer, Frasier, Auker and Hayworth.

New York ....014 400 100—10	10	0	
Cleveland .....001 000 000— 1	7	3	

Allen and Dickey; Bean, Hudlin, Connally and Spencer, Myatt.

The Daily Woker

COMES OFF THE PRESS 8:15 P. M. WORKERS ARRANGING OPEN-AIR MEETING SHOULD SEND DOWN TO 35 EAST 12th ST. (Store) FOR A BUNDLE OF PAPERS, WHICH CAN BE SOLD AT THE MEETING, NOT LATER THAN 9 P. M.

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I. L. D. Answers S. P. Attempt to Weaken Terzani Defense

Socialist Leaders Move to Exclude Communist Party

The following statement on the attempt of the Socialist Party to exclude the Communist Party from the united front committee which is defending Terzani, was made yesterday by William Lawrence and Lawrence Emory, I.L.D. representatives on the Terzani Defense Committee.

* * *

THE frame-up of Athos Terzani, anti-fascist worker, for the murder of Anthony Fierro, anti-fascist student, is the latest in the long chain of frame-ups which mark the history of the American working class.

Fierro was killed at a meeting of the "Khaki Shirts of America, Inc.," held on July 14, 1933, in Astoria, Long Island. Art Smith, leader of this terrorist gang, whose program calls for the establishment of a fascist dictatorship in the United States, provoked a fight against several Italian anti-fascist workers present in the hall.

Fierro, a young student, only a few years from Italy where he had felt the effects of Mussolini's murderous regime, rushed to the aid of his comrades who were being beaten. One of the Khaki Shirts, later identified to the police, jumped on a bench, pulled a gun and fired. Anthony Fierro fell dead, the first victim of an armed band of Fascist terrorists of American origin.

When the police reached the hall, Art Smith pointed out Terzani and another anti-fascist worker, Michael Palumbo, as the guilty ones. Both Terzani and Palumbo had seen the real murderer, and showed him to the police. This man was held and questioned by the Assistant District Attorney and later released. Terzani was then held for homicide and Palumbo was charged with felonious assault.

The International Labor Defense, through quick and effective action, succeeded in exposing the frame-up against Palumbo, secured his release on bail, and finally forced the dismissal of the charges against him.

Compelled to release one of its intended victims, the prosecution redoubled its efforts to frame the other. At a special hearing of the Grand Jury, at which no defense witnesses appeared, Terzani was indicted for second degree murder.

The motive here is clear. Not satisfied with the death of one anti-fascist, the ruling class is attempting to railroad another to a long prison term in an effort to check the growing struggles of the workers against fascism. The ruling class is thereby giving direct support to the Khaki Shirts in their campaign of terror against the workers, and is stimulating the growth of the organization itself, just as it is now trying to revive the Ku Klux Klan in the South.

The Terzani case is the outgrowth of the development of fascist tendencies in the United States, crystallizing into such bands as the Khaki Shirts, which are fostered by the war-time methods and war-time psychology accompanying the National Recovery Act, and which receive direct, if not open, support from the government.

* * *

REALIZING the seriousness of this case, and the need for an energetic struggle against fascist murder gangs as the only adequate defense for Terzani, the New York District of the International Labor Defense has made every effort to bring about a broad united front defense campaign involving all working class, fraternal and liberal organizations. The International Labor Defense declares that the fight to free Terzani must be based upon a militant campaign against fascism in general, against the menace of fascism in America in particular, and that such a campaign is of vital importance to every worker.

Starting from this premise, the N. Y. District of the I. L. D. approached the Italian Anti-Fascist Unity Committee, composed of various Italian organizations, with the proposal that a provisional committee be formed to call a united front conference and lay the base for a real united mass campaign of struggle.

This offer, after some discussion, was accepted, and a committee formed consisting of representatives from the Italian Unity Committee, the American Civil Liberties Union, the General Defense Committee and the International Labor Defense.

* * *

THE ILD made its position clear at the start, declaring that it would not bargain its principles nor its program for the sake of unity; neither would it attempt to force its program and principles upon any other organization. The ILD is ready and willing to enter into a united front for mass struggle on the specific issue of defense for Terzani. As long as the other organizations are willing to unite and mobilize their members and followers for the realization of the demands which bring us together, the ILD stands ready to co-operate and to do its utmost for the successful carrying out of the decisions of the United Front Committee.

The International Labor Defense insists only that the minimum program agreed upon be a militant one designed to rally the largest number of workers for united struggle.

At the last meeting of the United Front Committee, certain decisions were made which lead the ILD to state publicly its position as regards them.

By a unanimous vote, the committee decided to extend an invitation to the Socialist Party to join in the united front. The Socialist Party accepted the invitation, and designated Norman Thomas and Attorney Weinfeld as its delegates. Norman Thomas has subsequently been elected Chairman of the Committee. The International Labor Defense heartily agrees with this decision and welcomes the inclusion of the Socialist Party.

At the same meeting, however, a motion to invite the Communist Party to send its representatives to the United Front Committee was rejected on the grounds that the Communist Party was represented in the persons of the delegates from the International Labor Defense.

While we, the ILD representatives, readily acknowledge membership in the Communist Party, it must be categorically stated that the International Labor Defense is a non-partisan organization embracing workers of different political views and stands ready to defend any worker who falls victim to capitalist justice regardless of his political affiliation or creed. The International Labor Defense is an independent organization having no organizational connection with the Communist Party.

I.L.D. Representatives Show Non-Partisan Character of Body

In addition, the representatives of the ILD, while members of the Communist Party, are not authorized to act on behalf of that Party and have no power to mobilize the membership of the Communist Party for action against the frame-up of Terzani.

In view of these facts, we, selected as the representatives of the International Labor Defense, wish to declare that the decision of the United Front Committee to exclude the Communist Party for the above reasons endangers the creation of a real united front embracing all sincere anti-fascist organizations of the working class. The importance of the Communist Party in such a campaign, and its record of militant struggle against fascism and for the interests of the working class, cannot be denied. To attempt to exclude it from such a campaign is to weaken that campaign and does not lead to unity of the working class. Our organization, the ILD, has expressed its agreement with our position.

The International Labor Defense will continue to work for complete unity in the fight for Terzani's freedom and against fascism, and pledges to do everything in its power to rally the greatest number of workers to this struggle.

WILIAM LAWRENCE

LAWRENCE EMERY,
Representatives of ILD on Terzani Defense Com.

Seamen, Dockers Get By Cops to Meet NRA General

Johnson Struts in to Hear Demands of 20 Marine Delegates

Only Bosses Can Write Codes He Tells Workers

By H. JONES
Editor of "Marine Workers Voice"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The codes under the NRA will be made by the employers, General Johnson told a delegation from the Marine Workers Industrial Union yesterday. The workers have no right to introduce their own demands and opinions of what a day's work or wages should be, till after the bosses have presented their codes. Then the workers can protest, at the public hearing, and make suggestions. But until the bosses decide they want the benefits of the NRA the workers haven't anything to say about it, Johnson said. The only other way a "code" can be put into an industry is for the President to decide that the industry must have one.

The delegation of the Marine Workers Industrial Union consisted of twenty seamen, longshoremen and harborworkers, elected at meetings in the three North Atlantic ports, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The whole delegation was not admitted to hear the NRA general do his stuff.

When they arrived at the Commerce Building the delegation was met by a battery of plain clothes bulls and reporters, expecting an attempted "revolution." The newspapers had re-orted the delegation as strikers from the ships, Diamond Cement and Cornore, whose crews walked off demanding wage increases and better working conditions.

Everything Ready

The delegates found that an appointment had already been made for them,—to see Ed McGrady, chief labor skate of the NRA, who tricked the miners into going back to work a few weeks ago. The delegates were informed that only three of them could see McGrady. As for seeing General Johnson, the chief of the Blue Eagle, that was impossible.

The delegation demanded that at least four see whoever they talked to, one to represent each craft in the industry, and a general spokesman for the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Four went to see McGrady.

In McGrady's office they found another of the A. F. of L. officials who are pushing the NRA down the workers' throats. McGrady wasn't there. The delegates renewed their demand to see Johnson, and finally the general came in, for a few minutes, which stretched to a whole hour as the workers drove home point after point on the desperate condition of the marine workers, and the robbery that is practiced against them by the A. F. of L. unions in the industry.

No Right to Organize

Asked whether the NRA gave the right to organize or not, Gen. Johnson said that it didn't, but so far as he knew there was "no law" to stop the workers organizing. The general is not familiar with the laws under which organization is stopped and crushed—when he talks to workers. The delegates pointed out how the bosses fired any one who joined an organization, how police and other government agencies were used to smash labor organizations.

Johnson said that the NRA had "no jurisdiction" till the employers had decided to get the 'benefits' of the NRA by abandoning their opposition to "collective bargaining" and a code was passed.

A delegate pointed out that at present the government "recognized" the International Seamen's Union as the "spokesman" of the seamen, in spite of the fact that not one in 500 of the seamen belonged to that organization. In fact, the seamen have repudiated the I. S. U. completely. The MWIU on the other hand, is endorsed by thousands of seamen beside its membership, and is growing rapidly. The delegate asked Gen. Johnson which organization would represent the seamen under the shipping code. "That's a tough nut to crack," said Johnson. The delegation pointed out that the MWIU was cracking that "nut" by organizing the seamen and leading their fight for better wages, full crews and shorter hours.

They said that that seemed the only way the workers in the industry could get any demands granted. The government, they pointed out, was obviously not going to adopt or enforce a code, except as the workers themselves organized strong enough to force it themselves. Speaking for the rank and file opposition in the International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.) a longshore delegate related how the I.L.A. had ceased to be a union, did not hold meetings at which the workers could even take action against their misleaders, and lived by open gangster terrorism on the docks, and collected dues at the point of a gun.

A Racket

He showed how the I.L.A. was a racket that robbed the workers on the docks, and exploited the workers through boarding houses, the sale of jobs, and collection of graft under threat of deportation. He showed how several times, the I.L.A. delegates had been driven off the docks by the angry workers, and how it had lost its control of the men everywhere except where it was reinforced by the police and the shipowners.

Johnson said he couldn't say who would represent the workers, or how representatives could be chosen, but the workers had the "right to join any union they, chose" under the NRA. The MWIU solution of this problem is representatives elected by the workers themselves, and mass delegations and strike committees on a united front basis. The workers had the right to "collective bargaining," said Johnson. But the delegation said it was more interested in the right to strike, and intended to carry on the work of organizing the marine workers into a solid united front to fight for better conditions and higher wages.

At a meeting of the entire delegation, after the four delegates had presented the demands of the marine workers the general opinion was expressed that the shipowners and the government were not interested in a code as long as the workers in the industry were willing to take what the bosses choose to give them.

Why the Attention

The opinion of the delegates was the that reason the delegates got an appointment so quickly, and the reason General Johnson himself talked to the delegates instead of leaving them to the demagogy of Ed McGrady, was that the marine workers are beginning to resist the rotten conditions and wages of the industry, and to strike against those conditions.

The delegates said that it was obvious the strikes of the Diamond Cement and the Cornore had something to do with the readiness of the government to receive the delegation, and that the way to get better conditions was not to wait for a "gift" of a code from the shipowners and the president, but to organize and fight for these conditions.

Celluloid Workers on Strike for Union Conditions

Nearly 550 celluloid workers are now on strike under the leadership of the T.U.U.L. The walkout in the industry following the strike of 135 workers in the Werner Shop, 152 W. 26th St., is meeting with unusual success and more shops are coming down daily.

The strike is being waged for reinstatement of all fired workers; 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime; $14 minimum, 25 per cent increase for all making over $12 now; and recognition of shop committees.

The workers in this industry have been unorganized for over six years, yet after only a few weeks of organizational work the Celluloid Novelty and Button Workers Union has achieved excellent results.

California Wages Lower In July, '33, Than Last Year

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Wages paid to workers in 1,163 manufacturing establishments here during the month of July were 3.4 per cent less than the same period last year, the State Labor Commissioner reported today.

He also reports that in spite of a slight seasonal improvement in employment during July as compared with June of this year, the added employment took place under conditions of wage cutting. This is proved by the fact that the increase of 7 per cent in jobs occurred while there was only an increase of 2.8 per cent in payroll.

Lewis Holds Secret Meetings With Scab Southern Operators

Were Ready to Accept Him As Official Strikebreaker

NEW YORK.—John L. Lewis, and other United Mine Workers' officials have been meeting secretly in Washington with scab coal operators, preparatory to the adoption of the coal code, in order to work out agreements to prevent strike action and struggles for higher wages in the coal fields.

Proof that other such secret conferences were arranged with the Southern coal operators, is contained in a Washington dispatch to the New York Times.

"A secret conference between officers of the United Mine Workers of America and spokesmen for the non-union Southern coal operators, scheduled for yesterday (Tuesday) failed to take place, after word reached some of the Southern interests that General Johnson's clarification might give hope to those advocates of the open shop. . . .

"It was reported here on excellent authority that the chief non-union operators were ready to deal with the UMWA."

These operators were ready to accept the UMWA officials to act as company union officials, when the starvation code was put into effect.

The latest statement of Johnson and Richberg for the NRA gave the bosses hope that they could proceed with the open shop and company unions without the UMWA label.

Hence the secret conference was postponed where final arrangements were to be made. But the operators will not lose touch with the UMWA officials, as the miners are to be reckoned with on the question of union organization.

The cause for the secret conference is the new upsurge of strikes throughout the coal fields. Wednesday, 1,000 miners walked out at the Mellon-owned Montour mine near Pittsburgh. Two thousand coal miners struck in Virginia. A whole series of coal strikes are on in West Virginia, Alabama and Kentucky. News of these strikes are being suppressed in all capitalist papers in order to keep the miners in different parts of the country from knowing the depth of the strike movement, in an effort to discourage them from local strikes.

The coal operators know there will be more trouble when they publish their code and try to drive the miners' living standards down with it.

They find ready supporters in the UMWA officials, and to keep the miners from knowing what is happening arrange secret conferences.

Banks and Insurance Companies Grabbing Farms Report Shows

IOWA, Aug. 22.—During the past ten years, rich banks, insurance companies, investment companies, and corporations have taken 2,500,000 acres away from Iowa farmers for non-payment of debt, the Iowa State University reported today. This is more than 7 per cent of the total farm land in the State.

The report showed that the conditions of the Iowa farmers, even throughout the "Prosperity" days were steadily declining. The report proves this by showing **that since 1921, the foreclosures of every year were greater than the preceeding year.**

These figures prove beyond a doubt that the farmers are being steadily expropriated by the banks and investment companies. The farm lands are being grabbed by the finance capitalists throwing hundreds of thousands of small farmers into the ranks of agricultural laborers.

Santa Clara Fruit Strikers Picket Canneries

Despite interference by a heavy State Police guard in the strike area, Santa Clara fruit pickers continue to strike for higher wages and shorter hours. Above, a group of placard-bearing strikers cheering news of the strike's spreading.

NEWS BRIEFS

Sleeping Sickness Spreads

ST. LOUIS.—The toll of deaths from sleeping sickness has reached 22 in this city and surroundings and the disease is spreading into Illinois. Thirteen new cases were reported in the city today. This is the most severe outbreak of the disease ever seen in America.

* * *

Counterfeit Plant in Prison

LEAVENWORTH, Kan. — A complete counterfeit plant in full operation has been discovered inside the walls of the federal prison here. Authorities refused to comment beside the mere mention of the discovery.

The prison has been in confusion since the "discovery" that special privileges were accorded to Terry Druggan, Chicago beer racketeer.

Strike of 700 Textile Workers Cripples Plant

Elect Delegates to Cleveland Meet

NEW YORK.—The silk yarn plant of Kahn and Feldman at 316 Suydam St., Brooklyn has been closed tight for more than a week as 700 young textile workers continue their strike for more pay and decent working conditions. The strikers have accepted the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union determined to make this strike the means of abolishing the 10 to 12 hour day, the low pay under the Textile code of the NRA and injurious health conditions on the job.

Present Demands to Company

This week the strike committee presented the strikers' demands for a 25 per cent pay raise, abolition of piece work and recognition of their shop committee and the National Textile Workers' Union to the company. All efforts of the boss to prevent the union organizer from being present at the meeting failed. The strikers were firm for having the union organizer as their spokesman and the boss was compelled to yield.

Only two demands were acceded by the company, recognition of the shop committee if the committee is elected in the shop with the boss present, and no discriminaton against the strikers. The boss pleaded "poverty" and urged the workers to have faith in the NRA and accept the scales set in the code. Blue vultures were flying in the mill windows as the strike committee left the offices of the company.

Delegates to Cleveland Meet

After hearing a report of the conference, the strikers, after a full discussion decided to intensify their strike and hold out until all demands have been met. Close to 700 strikers participated in this decision and the fight is on. The strike committee appeals to all workers' organizations to help the textile workers' struggle.

Two delegates elected by the strikers will be present at the Cleveland conference when it convenes on August 26.

Speed-Up Puts Screws on Men in Steel Mills

Terrific Drive to Squeeze Greater Output From Men Is Why Steel Union Demands Control of Speed Up in Metal Plants

By B. D.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—**One of the demands of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is that a committee of workers shall determine the pace of operations in those departments where the speed-up now saps the vitality of the workers and sends them home after each shift looking like they had been run through a wringer.**

Only one look into the production process of a typical department (structural steel) in the Lackawanna plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is enough to show that such a demand expresses a real need:

In 1929 a certain mill in this plant employed 130 workers per turn (shift). Working 12 hours these 130 men produced 500 tons of structural steel.

The number of men per turn has now been cut to 56, on the average. The hours have been reduced to 10.

Yet these 56 men, working two hours less per turn, turn out 800 tons per turn.

Put in another way, in 1929, 1,560 man hours produced 500 tons. In 1933, 560 man hours produced 800 tons.

Total labor time has been cut about 65 per cent. Production has increased 60 per cent.

Seventy-four men have no work at all.

Fifty-six men are working themselves into ill health and death at an early age.

Such enormous increases in surplus value and reduction in total wage payments (without taking into account the direct wage cuts) explain why the big steel companies even during periods of complete stoppage of operations continued to pull down older and less efficient mills and erect new ones containing the latest high speed machinery.

These conditions also explain why the struggle against speed-up and wage cuts by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, coupled with the demand for compulsory federal unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and employers, is bound to meet with wide support among the masses of employed and unemployed workers.

Glove Strikers Win Important Demands

By a Fur Worker Correspondent

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Over 150 workers of fur-lined gloves are out on strike in Gloversville, N. Y. for the past three weeks.

They have already learned in the course of the struggle that the A. F. of L. is the bosses' union. At the first conference with the employers the bosses told them that they would recognize them if they were a union of the A. F. of L. The bosses also tried to organise a company union, but failed. The workers on strike have counteracted all strike breaking plans of the bosses.

On Tuesday the manufacturers were forced to confer with the local Union negotiation committee elected by the workers. The bosses recognized the Union and granted a 50 per cent increase in pay and recognition of the shop committee, and other important demands. The membership will vote on it at their meeting.

The granting of these demands is a big victory which will serve as an incentive to the rest of the workers in the glove industry as well as to the leather workers who have just organized an independent leather workers' union with a membership of 300 workers.

Protest Arrest and Slugging of Strike Organizer in N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—The local unit of the Communist Party has condemned the arrest and beating of George Dear, who was arrested while talking to striking dressmakers on August 16.

The resolution follows in part:

"The Plainfield Unit, C. P., condemns the brutal action and protests against the attack of the South Plainfield Chief of Police, C. J. McCarthy, on Comrade George Dear.

"The arrest took place Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 16, and the same evening he was railroaded to 60 days in the workhouse or a $100 fine on trumped up charges of disorderly conduct and agitation.

"Thanks to the splendid work of S. Wettes of the Elizabeth I. L. D. the sentence was reversed by a higher court."

On Saturday the Daily Worker has 8 pages. Increase your bundle order for Saturday!

11 Men Now Do Work of 20 in R. I. Shop; Textile Mill Closes

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At the Wanshuck Mill, owned by Senator Metcalf of Rhode Island, and employing about 2,000 workers, the new Woolen-worsted code was introduced as a result. In the dye house department they had 20 men working on one shift. Now, these workers have been split into two shifts of ten each. Two additional workers were hired, so now 11 men do the work of 20.

A United Press dispatch in the Providence Journal reports that more than 1,500 operatives in the textile mills of Rockingham, N. C., will be thrown out of work when the mills will close down temporarily, because of an excess of manufactured goods with no available market.

5,000 Pickers Join Union in Calif. As They Win Pay Rise

Bosses Forced to Deal With Cannery and Agricultural Workers Union As Leader of California Fruit Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 24.—Tagus Ranch, the largest peach orchard in the world, was forced to negotiate with the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union. Union meetings voted to return thousands of peach and pear pickers after winning increases of from 15 to 25 cents at San Jose, Tagus, Tulare, Fresno, Chico, Reedley and Oznard.

San Diego tomato and chili pickers won a pay increase at some ranches, and a final settlement is expected in a few days.

Twelve hundred pickers at Gridley refused an offer of 25 cents, demanding 35 cents.

A scab truck driver today crashed into the picket lines and injured James Insley and M. A. Clements. Clements is not expected to live.

The employers admit that the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union is in full control of the strike.

Two thousand workers are still out. The strikers' morale is very high. About 5,000 have already joined the union.

Three hundred and fifty hop pickers walked out today at Mills, near Sacramento. The strike is spreading. The 25 cents an hour rate as a minimum is being forced in most fields. This means a 50 to 100 per cent increase.

Support to NRA Is Likened to Aid of Bosses During War

Speakers Hit Slave Law At Send-Off to Delegates

NEW YORK.—Braving a lashing rainstorm, 300 workers attended a meeting at Irving Plaza Wednesday night to send off the New York delegation to the Cleveland Trade Union Conference for United Action. The conference will open in Cleveland on Aug. 26. Today there will be a demonstration in Cleveland's Public Square, where Earl Browder will speak.

At the send-off meeting the speakers included A. J. Muste, Sam Nessin, F. E. Brown, Earl Browder, with James W. Ford presiding.

Labor leaders and liberals supporting the NRA were likened by Muste, Vice-President of the American Federation of Teachers, to those who supported Woodrow Wilson in the last war, a support which weakened American labor, he declared. Socialist leaders favoring the NRA he likened to the Socialist leaders who supported the last war.

Member of Typographical Union No. 6, F. E. Brown, described the NRA as "leading to a dictatorship against the working class."

He received a prolonged ovation when he declared, "The NRA must be fought against by rank and file workers, not under A. F. of L. leadership, but under the leadership of militant unions."

Last to speak, Earl Browder, a member of the National Executive Board of the Trade Union Unity League, quoted Grover Whalen's announcement that strikes by "Communist" unions would not be tolerated under the NRA as one of the numerous proofs that NIRA is a weapon against the workers.

"Any union which will conduct a struggle for the benefit of the workers will be considered Communist under the NRA," Browder stated.

Within six months, he predicted, the NRA will be totally bankrupt and a worse crisis will result as factories shut down and goods will be dumped on the market from the overcrowded warehouses.

"The Cleveland Conference," he said in conclusion, "is an historical service to the preparations by the working class for a broad mass struggle in America that will defeat the new deal, that will finally launch a real new deal by putting the working class into power."

The New York delegation to the Conference left this city Thursday night. Many workers were present to cheer the delegates as they left for Cleveland.

170 Leatherworkers Strike for Pay Rise

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 24.—The workers of the Lefkowitz Leathergoods shop, New Brunswick who recently struck, have won an increase of 10 to 15 per cent in wages and recognition of shop committee, and have organized the Leather Workers Industrial Union of 140 members. One hundred seventy have struck again for an increase of 35 per cent in wages, a minimum wage of $14 per week and recognition of shop and the Leather Workers Industrial Union. The strike is 100 per cent solid, the majority of the workers are young workers who are showing militant spirit in strike. Nine have joined the union today. The strike is being led by the Trade Union Unity League.

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Admission 15 cents Auspices: International Labor Defense
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Take Lexington Ave. White Plains Road. Stop at Allerton Ave. Station.

Meat Magnates Gain Millions; Workers Starve

Child Death Rate Is Seven Times Higher Than Mile Away

(This is the concluding article on conditions in the Chicago stockyards. The previous article told how the NRA made conditions of the stockyards workers worse.)

* * *

By M. BACKALL

The living standards of stockyard workers were always bad. No family could feed itself upon the earnings of the husband. The women of stockyard workers toiled night, washing floors in downtown offices and their children had to find something to do in order to help support the rest of the family. But these last years of crisis find the conditions of the workers who are employed in the stockyards, terrible.

Children, thin, inhale the stenchy air of tallow. The odor is often noticed throughout the city. Their homes are narrow, dirty, neglected. According to the study of the Chicago University, child mortality in the stockyards district is about 700 higher than that of the South Shore district, one mile away.

Conditions of Work

It is quite natural that the working conditions in the stockyards should worsen under the Recovery Act. The production of 8 and 10 hours is now being forced into 6. One Polish worker exclaimed, "I came here strong, healthy and straight. Now look at me! I am stooped, rheumatism is devastating my body, my bones ache." And all that in five years!

It is not unusual that a worker falls in a vat of boiling water because of the speed-up and crowdedness. A few weeks ago, one Wednesday, John Grill, 20 years old, who was hog-scalding, fell in a vat of boiling water which had about 138 degrees fahrenheit. Of course he was killed.

The meat magnates hoarded large profits even in these years of crisis. During the year 1931, the Armour Company pocketed $20,144,766. For the year 1932 they netted $17,234,320. The Swift Company has for the year 1931 earned the small sum of $73,943,180 and for the year 1932 just $61,105,400. But for the year of 1933 their business rose and the profit of meat in the pockets of the meat magnates will proportionately rise. The workers are being driven to starvation and need.

Negro Workers

The Negro workers are more enslaved than the white workers in the stockyards. No Negro worker is employed in the office. There isn't a Negro foreman. They are employed only at the hardest and most dangerous work. The foremen abuse them. They sow racial hatred among the Negro and white workers. In the year of the race riot, towards the end of July, 1919, when 20 Negroes and 14 white workers were killed, the Stockyard district mainly contributed towards the band of the white hooligans. The stockyards officials helped to arouse racial hatred.

The Packing House Workers Industrial Union struggles for solidarity between the white and Negro workers, for equal chances and equal pay for equal work, and demand equal treatment at the work.

A. F. of L. in the Yards

The A. F. of L. is hated among the stockyards workers. Its role at the time of the famous strike of 1919, when the A. F. of L. betrayed the workers, is not entirely forgotten. The craft form of organization of their trade unions does not fit into the stockyards conditions.

During these last few weeks the A. F. of L. called a few meetings, the first of which was attended by 100 people, the second by 47 and the third only held the speaker.

The Stockyards Labor Council

The workers of the stockyards who, in 1919, split from the A. F. of L., organized the Stockyards Labor Council which was then led in a strike by Comrade William Z. Foster. This Stockyards Council struggled for an industrial union, for real working conditions and became popular among the workers. But since the strike was lost, it died down. During July it Aesuscitated, but is now only a shadow of its former organization. It only bears the name of Stockyards Labor Council but in content it is the same as the organization being led by the A. F. of L. Its leader is M. Murphy, who defends Roosevelt, gloats in the Recovery Act and tells the workers: "We are Americans, we must support America and must demand wages only enough to be able to live on."

Packing House Union Organizing to Win Demands

The Packing House Workers Industrial Union is the only organization that actually represents the interests of the stockyard workers. Though this union is yet small and weak, it responds to all struggles of the stockyard workers. Just recently the Packing House Workers Industrial Union distributed leaflets with the demands which the workers ought to organize to win:

1—Seven hour day without reduction in weekly wages. 2—An immediate raise of 30 per cent in wages. 3—Against speed-up, piecework and the bonus system. 4—An industrial union for all stockyards workers without division as to nationality, sex, age or political views. Equal rights for Negro workers on all jobs. 5—Equal wages for equal work for women and young workers. 6—Free tools and work clothes for all workers. 7—The company shall recognize the workers' committees in the shops. 8—Unemployment insurance and unemployment relief at the expense of the bosses and government for the unemployed and those who are partially employed.

The stockyards workers will recognise the role of the Packing House Workers Industrial Union in their struggle against wage-cuts, speed-up, poverty and helplessness and will

Election Campaign Week

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CARS LEAVE FOR CAMP from 2700 Bronx Park East every day at 10 a.m. Friday and Saturday 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 7 p. m.—Take Lexington Avenue White Plains Road Express. Stop at Allerton Avenue.

ROUND TRIP: *to Nitgedaiget . . . $2.00*
to Unity $3.00

Week End Program in Nitgedaiget

FRI. Morning—Lecture on "The National Minorities Question."
Afternoon—Sports
Evening—Election campfire, torch-light parade, mock trial, local election drive with mock candidates for the mayor of Nitgedaiget, stump speeches and Ratification Rally.
SAT. Morning—Election campaign, sport contests. Continued in the afternoon.
Evening—Concert program—Pierre Degeyter Trio. A new revolutionary feature an Agit-Chorus of fifty voices in song and recitation and the New Dance Group in the "Politician Dance." Reading of the results of the straw vote and also the winning candidate for mayor of Nitgedaiget.
SUN. Morning—Sam Nessin "Why Workers Should Vote for the Communist Candidates."
Afternoon—Baseball games.
Evening—Election Ratification Dance.

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obless Woman Writes Letter About Babies to President's Wife

Tells of Children in Coal Mining Areas Whose Pictures Were Never Included in "Babies, Just Babies"

By JEAN LANDIS

"I want you to write to me," urges Mrs. Franklin D. F[illegible]n the current issue of the "Woman's Home Companion."

Very well, Mrs. Roosevelt, here goes.

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

What has happened to your magazine, "Babies Just Babies?" I have been informed that you have stopped publication. Was this for lack of babies? The photographs of the babies from Coolidge Hill Road, Buck Bay, East Orange, New Jersey, etc., were good, but what about the babies from Red Hook-Brooklyn, Harlem-New York City, Coverdale-West Virginia, or Molinaire-Western Pennsylvania? I could have sent you some good photographs of these, too.

I have one swell photograph, Mrs. Roosevelt. It is a picture of a West Virginia coal miner with his wife and seven children, the youngest baby is only two weeks' old), and a few sticks of furniture—all on the side of the road underneath a large oak tree. A sign on the large oak tree says, "Protect the trees, avoid forest fires." This man and his babies were evicted in the last Southern West Virginia coal strike. This would have made an attractive illustration for your magazine.

Not Pleasant to Look At

Somehow the babies of the coal mining areas do not photograph so well for the nice magazine—it isn't pleasant to look at pictures of babies with rickets and ugly head sores. Condensed milk, pinto beans and fat-back don't produce the rosy cheeks and husky limbs that fresh orange juice and certified milk do. Yet, Mrs. Roosevelt, these are the babies of America.

What was the purpose of the publication, "Babies, Just Babies," anyway? Did you think that it would be nice for coal miners' wives to cut out the pictures of the nice babies and tack them up on the sooty walls of their clapboard shacks as reminders of what a baby should be to grow up strong and healthy?

Again in your article in the "Woman's Home Companion" you ask us to write you about "what has brought joy into our lives, how we are adjusting ourselves to the new conditions in this amazing, changing world," and, to those of us who have taken holidays inexpensively, you ask us to tell how we have done it. You say you want these stories so that you can pass them on to other Companion readers. When I have more time I will write you about the "holiday" which I have been having ever since the crisis began, and how it has brought joy into my life and how I am adjusting to the new conditions in this amazing, changing world. In the meantime I hope that other readers of the Daily Worker will write you theirs.

"Happy Days"

There is still another thing that I would like to ask you, Mrs. Roosevelt. When I picked up a copy of Liberty Magazine in the park the other day, I noticed that your daughter has a page in it that she calls "Happy Days" and it states that it takes only four minutes and fifty-three seconds to read it. Since I'm still having my 'inexpensive" vacation I have had time to read it several times. Your daughter, Mrs. Roosevelt, tries to define success. She says she doesn't see "how anyone can be happy who hates the thought of getting up in the morning to go to work, or sighs with relief when the clock says that the day at the office or shop is over." How glad the millions of us would be if only we had the opportunity of having a shop or an office to go to in the morning!

After her definition of success, your daughter shows her versatility by giving a recipe for salmon loaf, then lists the following things which every boy and girl should be able to do: swimming, boating, shooting, first aid, building fires, driving a car in the back yard, simple mechanics, cooking, sewing, typewriting and traveling alone. She says that if our children can do these things, with the exception of typewriting, life on a desert island will not frighten them. Of course, life on a desert island is just what we must prepare our children for in this amazing, changing world!

But the main point is—that the kids of America, save those of the owning minority, don't have the opportunities to do the things anyway. Circumstances make it impossible for them to swim under a street shower, and how are they going to get hold of a car to learn to drive it—and in what back yard? As for traveling alone, and being able to read time tables, we didn't know the B.M.T. had time tables. And by the way, Mrs. Roosevelt, have you ever hitchhiked?

Yours truly,
A JOBLESS WOMAN.

A Pictorial History of the Great Steel Strike of 1919

By DAN RICO

(Based on Wm. Z. Foster's book, "The Great Steel Strike")

No. 1.—The free speech fight was very good for the unions. For one thing it infused the necessary hope and confidence into the steel workers. So tremendous had seemed the strength of the Steel Trust, that the men had long had a feeling of helplessness. But now they simply had to cast their lot with the strike movement. They felt confidence in their leaders, men they had seen jailed time and time again in their battles.

No. 2.—A mass of difficulties soon arose. The demands of the workers for relief from their slave conditions in the mills were insistent enough. But infinitely more serious was the need to take care of the army of steel workers fired for their union activities. Thousands of these walked the streets in the steel towns clamoring for protection.

No. 3.—Right in the face of this, the Amalgamated Association of Steel workers, one of our group, made a separate bid for separate consideration by the steel companies. Its president, Tighe, sent a letter to Gary of the Steel Trust asking for a separate conference. This threatened the existence of the whole strike movement. But Gary's refusal to deal with them, kept them in the fold.

No. 4.—It was decided to hold a national meeting of the unions to decide on the next steps. It was the largest gathering of steel workers in history of the country. The reports of the men present made it clear that action had to be taken to protect the interests of the men. The Conference decided before going ahead to enter into a joint effort to negotiate with the Steel companies. Among the Committee were Gompers, Fitzpatric, Foster.

Mother Bloor Describes Beginnings of Communist Party of United States

Tells of Early Struggles Against Reactionary Socialist Party Machine; Calls for Building of Strong American Communist Party

Ella Reeve ("Mother") Bloor celebrated her seventieth birthday at the Extraordinary Party Congress held last month in New York.

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR

PREVIOUS to the infamous Chicago Convention of the Socialist Party in Chicago in 1919 we had been building many rebel groups inside the S. P. As State organizer of the New York Socialist Party, I had especially good opportunities to meet with the rank and file of the members, the workers, and at the next-to-the-last State Convention of the Socialist Party before the Communist Party was organized. These workers came to the New York Convention from Buffalo and Syracuse and nominated me for Lieutenant-Governor, much to the dismay of the Hillquit-Panken machine. Panken threatened me, told me not to accept, as Jessie Hughan, their respectable pet, had been slated for that post. Of course, I accepted the nomination of the workers, and ran ahead of the ticket when the votes were counted.

This campaign gave me a wonderful opportunity to talk to the workers of the struggles of the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union, and of the real condition of the workers of Germany, of the treacherous leadership of the Second International, Scheidemann, Noske, Ebert and Co., with their followers in this country, Hillquit, Germer Gerber, Branstetter and many other renegades to the revolutionary movement whose names have gone into dark oblivion.

Led Strike Struggles

During the war, while acting as State Organizer of New York State S. P., I incurred the serious displeasure of that party by joining the Machinists' Union of Utica, N. Y., and leading the Savage Arms strikers to victory in spite of the fact that they were making Lewis Aviation Guns, etc. I also acted against the desires of the S. P. chieftains in leading the picket lines of the big Smith Wesson Arms strike in Springfield, Mass.

After this rebellion on my part, I was called to Kansas City, Missouri to help "create a demand" for the "Workers World," of which Earl Browder was the first editor. I was immediately elected organizer of the "Left-Wing" Socialist group there, and with the paper as a good organizing medium, I helped lay the basis for the organization of the Communist Labor Party. The federal prison at Leavenworth had 150 radicals there serving sentences of from 5 to 20 years—Harrison George, Ralph Chaplin, Bill Haywood, Charles Ashleigh, Earl Browder and his two brothers, who were actively engaged with me in fighting the Germer-Hillquit machine and building up a closer relationship with the victorious revolution of the Russian workers.

Earl Browder and his brothers had been found guilty of "conspiracy to defeat the war legislation" in 1917. They were sentenced to one year in jail and two years in Leavenworth prison. In July, 1919, they were taken to prison with four others and we shall never forget that day when we walked with them to the iron doors of that prison which shut them away from the work, away from our great need of them to help us build the new Revolutionary Party.

* * *

WHEN Adolph Germer, National Secretary of the Socialist Party in that 1919 Convention, called the police to keep out of the hall all delegates with a taint of "left-wing" action in their work, the ousted rebels met in another place and organized the Communist Labor Party. The returning delegates reported this and charter members of the new Party organized everywhere. I proudly signed my name at the top of the list in Kansas City. Comrade Browder signed his, while still in Leavenworth prison. All around us were fierce struggles. The "Workers World" was literally smashed by the government raiders. The print shop where it was published had all its type pounded to pieces with hammers. Comrade Ruthenberg and many others were sent to Sing Sing prison.

We organized the Workers Defense in New York City, a united front of all labor and sympathetic organizations to protect and defend the great number of political prisoners. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was the local organizer; Fred Biedenkapp, the treasurer. I was the National Organizer, going from coast to coast to raise money to get the prisoners in Sing Sing and other jails out on bail while their appeal was pending. This organization finally merged into the "National Labor Defense," with Edgar Owens as national organizer. This, of course, was the real beginning of the International Labor Defense.

* * *

WHEN I review the fourteen years of our Party life, I feel a deep sense of joy that in spite of our weaknesses our whole army is stronger, better equipped than ever before. The quality of our fighters has been tried out. They have stood the test.

We have new allies from the ranks of the militant farmers, from teachers, students, from the Negro sharecroppers of the South, from the agricultural workers of the Coast.

Here in Pittsburgh, the very citadel of capitalism, of brutal capitalist terrors, here where the coal miners are seething, only yesterday I talked to hundreds of miners with their heads up, their spirit great, beginning a new struggle, not bewailing the last strike. The steel workers under the black slavery of the Jones and Laughlin masters the U. S. Steel, and the united forces of Andy Mellon, Pinchot and Co., are being roused from their slumber. But they need us, comrades, need all we have to give, our papers, our leadership, our experiences, our guidance, our life. Only by staying with them till the "final conflict" can we win.

Our party is going forward, and I, as the oldest fighter in our American class war, I greet our party as a whole. We are building today a real American Communist Party. The youth are looking to us and we will not fail them. Let us look forward, not backward.

Forward to a revolutionary mass Party—the C. P. of the U. S. A.

Needle and Textile Workers Organizing and Striking Against NIRA Conditions

Speed-Up Cripples Worker in Forstman Co. Passaic Factory

By a Worker Correspondent

PASSAIC, N. J.—The Forstman Woolen Company in Passaic and Garfield claims it is paying the highest wages in the woolen textile mills, but we workers inside the shop know how this is done. There is hardly any department in Forstman's where the piece work and speed-up system is not established.

In the finishing department, or shearing, where the machines are

running a whole shift without stop, there is no time given if machines stop. Many accidents have happened from this speed-up.

On August 17, a worker was crippled. He lost two fingers on his right hand. For the last three months, this mill was working day and night. On August 14, a notice was given of the 40-hour week, to be paid for 48 hours. Now the workers find out that they are paid for 44 hours only and besides lay-offs, some departments are working 4 and 5-hour shifts.

The workers begin to realize what the NRA means to them. It means many of us will be out of a job for many months. Stocks are prepared for many months.

The only way out for the Forstman workers is by organizing into a union, the National Textile Workers Union, which is fighting against speed-up, and for higher wages and Unemployment Insurance paid by the bosses. Especially Mr. Forstman, who has enough money for a million-dollar yacht, and who is cruising around the world at the present time while we workers are slaving in his factory.

Editor's Note—The address of the National Textile Workers Union in Passaic, is 25 Dayton Ave.

Mill Doubles the Work for Half the Workers, Lays Off Other Half

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHESTER, Pa.—A woman was sent to work at the Irving Worsted Mills. She worked one week. When she reported for work the next Monday she found that the company had not exhausted its resources on the speed-up system.

It has always been considered a very good day's work to run 40 ends from a winding frame. Now she found that two workers were allotted 170 ends, one had 80, and the other had 90 ends to handle.

This forces one girl to do just twice as much work as formerly and the other 10 ends more than twice as much, so instead of going to work, she and two other girl workers were laid off, sent home.

The N. R. A. is quite a money maker for the bosses, but the workers are dearly paying the price, and the increasing discontent in practically every plant in the city will verify this statement.

Praise for Worker Correspondents

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—From any angle, the new "Daily" is great! The workers' correspondence is much better. In Wednesday's 'Daily' Aug. 16 I have in mind particularly the letters from a furniture worker of Kenosha, Wis., and the group of workers at Kaplan Bros., New York. These letters are praiseworthy for their clarity and the definite statement of conditions and means of struggle.

All worker correspondents should emulate writers of this kind, and remember not only to tell of working and living conditions, but that their letters can be of service in leading their fellow workers and others in their industry in the struggle for better condtions.

—W. D.

A. F. OF L. STARTS CAMPAIGN FOR NRA

Leave Open Shop Town Alone for 13 Years; Get Busy as Workers Show Resentment at Worsened Conditions

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—After 13 years, the A. F. of L., under the impetus of the Nira campaign, has begun an organizational drive among the various crafts, trades, and clerical workers in Greater Little Rock and next largest cities in Arkansas.

Seeking to organize the needle workers, the United Garment Workers of America, affiliated to the A. F. of L. were given information by these workers of conditions affected by the application of the codes, which verify the charge that the NIRA is a slavery act. This contradicts the A. F. of L. claims of a victory for organized labor.

Of the 15 or more pay envelopes submitted at the meeting none exceeded the minimum, or even reached the $12 a week, and most of these workers were among the skilled. They told how old, experienced workers were let out, while 24 new girls were taken on for six weeks "for qualification." The code does not apply to apprentices, and so the Southern bosses will hire "learners" and fire them at the end of the period.

Employes of Beal-Burrow, makers of men's garments, said the bundle boys had been recently dismissed, thus putting extra work on the girls. The manager also circulated a petition asking workers to pledge not to ask for increased pay for the next six week period. This is an attempt to stifle by intimidation any movement to demand increased wages due them.

Tuff-Nut overall factory has a government contract, and the girls reported miserable working conditions, speed-up, etc., as a result of the new code.

Since the war, open shop has prevailed in the light industries here. A union smashng war by the State Chamber of Commerce destroyed all union activity. Simultaneously, it prevented larger industries from locatng, namely, Ford Motors, and various factories, because it would tend to curtail cheap labor, so necessary (?) in cotton production and associated industries of the feudal South.

But today the A. F. of L. comes out, maintaining that the NRA codes "legalized" organization, as if workers never had the right to organize. It speaks of the NRA in a tone that would have you believe it is the high heaven for labor. They vaguely mentioned something about patching up the economic system to avert something disastrous, meaning revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist system.

About 700 girls are employed in the four garment factories here. They have many real grievances. Many older ones see the need for organization, but don't know how to go about it, fearing loss of job.

Workers would like information on the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

* * *

Editor's Note—Workers in these shops should form committees of their fellow-workers whom they can trust, and try to build up a shop committee inside each shop by carefully approaching the honest workers who are ready to put up a fight.

They can get advice in their work from the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, with national headquarters at 131 West 28th St., New York City. This union is controlled by the rank and file members, and has a clear record of fighting the bosses for better conditions.

Kahn and Feldman Striker Reports on Conditions in Mill

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—I have been working for the past four years for Kahn and Feldman silk yarn mill, which is now on strike. I started at $14 a week but worked more than 12 hours a day at times to be able to support a family of eight. Since the day that I came into the shop I have always been rushed by the foreman and had to work in great heat.

Most of the girls in the mill are getting from $7 to $13 a week. Girls in the mill work much harder than the boys and many a time have to take abuse from the foreman. One day the foreman was very abusive to one girl, who later fainted from the heat. The boys avenged this insult to the girl and beat up the foreman. Next day the foreman pointed out two of the boys, with the result that they were sentenced to serve thirty days in jail.

The girls in th mill look half dead, because they cannot eat on account of the heat and lack of air in the mill. Girls faint quite often and are immediately picked up by the mill nurse, who revives them by giving them pills. Some time ago a girl dropped in the mill at her machine and died there. She was remoyed to the hospital, but too late to revive her. Most of the workers did not know of this and were told that she was home sick.

A few days ago later two men ruptured themselves from lifting bobbins, because when they get hot they stick to the spindles and this makes it hard to lift them. I myself took off a week during the hot weather, as I could not stand the speed-up and the heat in the mill. For a small-sized fellow I lost 20 pounds since I'm working in the mill and I'm now only 22 years old. The same goes for the others.

After discussing the N. R. A. with the rest of the strikers I believe that this code is only for the benefit of my bosses and not for us. I'm willing to stick with the rest of the strikers and fight on until our demands are granted. I do not think that the Kahn and Feldman mill is just a mill. I call it the "Hot House."

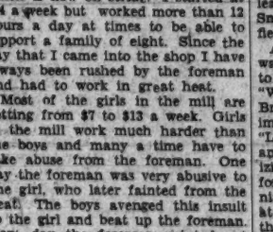
I feel that with the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union, of which I am already a member, we will be able to win our fight.

Dye Workers Signing Up With Nat'l Textile Union Despite Terror

By a Dye Worker Correspondent

LODI, N. J.—The United Piece Dye Works in Lodi, N. J., is the largest mill in New Jersey. Many wage cuts took place here since 1932. Since the new code went into effect, the workers found out that they are in a worse condition than before.

The wages are the following at present: 45 cents per hour for male and 35 cents for female. Since this



new code, most of the departments are working on a 5 or 6 hour shift, which means $10 a week.

The National Textile Workers Union has succeeded in organising workers from different departments. The bosses are carrying on terror with the cooperation of the police. In the last week, eight workers were arrested for distribution of leaflets. In spite of this, many workers responded to the call for a mass meeting, where also a gang of the bosses hung around outside the hall trying to scare the workers. But the workers answer was that they will bring more and more workers to the next meeting. They understand that the only way out is by organizing the workers in their shop. Many have signed up with the National Textile Workers Union.

NOTE

We publish letters from needle and textile workers every Friday. Please get them to us by the preceding Tuesday.

Letters from Our Readers

NEW YORK CITY.

Comrade Editor:

Norman Thomas is faithfully keeping up his job of misleading the workers into making them believe that the Roosevelt administration is everything the workers could hope for.

The other day in Albany, at a gathering of worker delegates to the Continental Congress, Mr. Thomas said, among other things, that "the recovery efforts showed a logical trend toward Socialism." This is at a time when workers should be told that the so-colled "recovery" act is nothing but a slavery act and that some capitalist papers are forced to admit that the N. R. A. is used by the bosses to reduce the workers' wages to the very minimum of $14 per week without employing additional help.

Keep it up, Mr. Thomas. Mr. Morgan will not overlook it.

ALEXANDER LESTER.
(Signature authorized.)

* * *

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Comrade Editor:

I wish to congratulate the Worker on some of the recent stories published in its pages as well as on its general improvement and, of course, the increased size will help enormously. I think that the stories and news matter in the Worker should be of a simple character—the simpler the better.

That is the only way you can impress the great mass of readers and wean them away from the bourgeois poison dispensers.

I. S.

* * *

New York City.

Comrade Editor:

During all the years, Rose Pastor Stokes was a member of the Communist Party, she took a keen interest in drawing Negro workers into the revolutionary movement and fighting against white chauvinism. In her speeches throughout the country she made this known in no uncertain terms. We no longer have Comrade Rose Pastor Stokes with us but we have the example she set that we would do well to follow.

Nothing would please Rose Pastor Stokes more than could she know that there are many white workers who must "boldly jump at the throat" of those who justify the oppression of the Negro. Let's carry on the work of our departed comrade by offering a Scholarship in the National Workers School to the worker who puts up the best fight for Negro Rights during the year.

The Negro workers of America are willing to contribute to the Rose Pastor Stokes scholarship. Are the white workers willing?

Comradely,
H. F. CABOT.

* * *

Editor's Note: These suggestions will be taken up by the National Workers School, and a reply will be published in the Daily Worker.

In the Home

Today's Menu

BREAKFAST

Grapefruit juice
Plain omelet
Toast
Coffee Milk

* * *

LUNCH

Veal Cutlet
Creamed potatoes Sliced Tomatoes
Bread and butter
Peach pie

For veal cutlet—Wipe meat with a wet cloth and then with a dry. Dust with salt, pepper and flour. Heat fat in pan till it smokes a little. Lay in meat and cook till brown. Look inside and see that it is also brown for cutlet must not be eaten red or pink inside.

* * *

SUPPER

Cream of green pea soup
Bread and butter
Pineapple salad

One pint of fresh peas, 1 pint of water, 1 pint of hot milk, 1 tablespoonful of flour, 1 tablespoonful of butter, ½ teaspoonful of salt, 3 shakes of pepper, 1 thin slice of onion.

Cook the peas with the water; make the white sauce with the milk; strain the peas and water through the sieve, pressing well, and add the milk and strain again. Even toasted cubes of bread may be dropped into each plate on serving.

1,000 Hear R.B. Moore, Mrs. Patterson, Carter in Seattle Meeting

SEATTLE, Wash.—"We must do more than pray," said Mrs. Janie Patterson, mother of one of the Scottsboro boys, at a rally here attended by nearly a thousand workers. "If prayers could do the trick the boys would be out long ago. We must fight."

Lester Carter, who also spoke, said that the speech delivered by Richard Moore, secretary of the International Labor Defense, was the best made on the tour. Moore aroused by the lynchings in Tuscaloosa, pointed out the increasing danger to the Scottsboro boys arising from this incident.

Camp Unity Meeting Raises $200 for I.L.D.

CAMP UNITY.—More than $200 was collected for the Burke-Taylor case in Birmingham here Saturday, when Alice Burke, one of the prisoners now out on bail, and Allan Taub, International Labor Defense attorney, who was driven out of Tuscaloosa after being retained by Dan Hippen, Jr., A. T. Harden and Elmore Clarke, to defend them, spoke.

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

The jumper is most convenient. It can be made up in any material from gingham to satin. The same can be said of the guimpes (blouses) to wear with it. If you use organdie, we suggest organdie with a permanent finish, which we believe, keeps its crispness after having been washed. Long sleeves for the winter could be substituted for the short ones pictured. Of course, more material would be needed for long sleeves.

Pattern 1589 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 16 takes 2¼ yards 54 inch fabric and 1 5-8 yards 36 inch contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with this pattern.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to DAILY WORKER, Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City. (Patterns by mail only.

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M. D.

V. Minor Neglects

Many Party workers are so much taken up with their "big" work that they often neglect what they call "little" things about their health. If they would stop to think that all big things begin by being little, they will soon pay more attention to what appear to be trivial mishaps.

Take the matter of cuts or needle pricks. The application of a little iodine is sufficient to prevent any infection. But many Party workers are so busy with "higher" things that they neglect this little precaution. The result is often a painful inflammation, an abscess which requires a surgical operation or the more serious septicemia (blood poisoning) which often kills the patient.

A sprained ankle will get well quickly if sufficiently rested. But many Party workers have tried to "walk it out" and had to remain in bed for weeks.

A plain cold, when neglected, becomes the Grippe and the Grippe often turns into Pneumonia with many "wise guys" who don't believe in coddling.

Corns and bunions are allowed to cripple the feet, distort the posture, cause premature (early) tiredness and make one fretful and miserable, when the condition could have been avoided by the proverbial stitch in time.

The teeth have cavities? Never mind. Frequent sore throats. Nitchevo. A vaginal discharge? Nobody sees it. Frequent headaches? It will pass. Heartburn after meals? Bicarbonate. Blurred vision? I'll attend to it after the plenum. Pain in the ear? I'll put some oil in it. How about that hacking cough you have had since your grippe? Oh, go milk a duck!

Now, everyone of the above "little" troubles are known to have become so serious in some cases that they not only impaired the worker's health and efficiency, but in many cases personally known to the writer have resulted in permanent disability or in death.

* * *

Occupational Diseases

D.P.—We contemplate to run a series of articles on industrial hazards to health in the near future. There is a wealth of first-hand information on this and allied subjects tabulated by the untiring efforts of Grafee Burnham of the Labor Research Association, which we intend to put before our readers as conditions arise.

* * *

J. R., Detroit—There is a significant lack of health safeguards in the various codes so far published by the various industries, under the NRA. It is up to the militant workers to see that this "oversight" be corrected.

* * *

Gonorrhea

L. S., Chicago.—The correct name for the disease is gonorrhea. The common name "clap" is not used in good society; but the disease itself attacks the most respectable "pillars" of society.

a) In most cases, in the male, the disease can apparently be cured. Some authorities claim that females are never cured completely. From a practical point of view, it seems that the acute manifestations of the disease are cured, although it may leave some after-effects which become apparent many years later.

b) Gonorrhea does not affect the children, except that the eyes of the newborn may become infected with the pus. To avoid this a good doctor always puts in a drop of 1 per cent silver nitrate in each eye of the newborn, which kills the germs. The sanitary code in New York prescribes that every midwife and physician should use these drops in all new births, irrespective of whether the mother has the disease or not.

* * *

Aluminum Ware—Sangwin

Mrs. L. M., Bronx—There is no scientific proof, so far, that aluminum cooking utensils are harmful. Not a single case of poisoning has been reported in the medical literature, as far as I know.

"Sangwin" is not considered to be effective as an "immune blood inunction" for tuberculosis, whatever these three silly words may mean. Do not waste a cent on quack medicines. Up to date, there is no better cure for T.B. than sunshine, fresh air and good food.

* * *

Readers desiring health information should address their letters to Dr. Paul Luttinger, c-o Daily Worker, 35 East 12th St., New York City.

S.S. UTAH

A novel by an American Seaman

MICHAEL PELL

Illustrations by Philip Wolfe

THE STORY SO FAR: Slim, a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union aboard the S. S. Utah, has been talking to his fellow-sailors about the class struggle, the defense of the Soviet Union, etc. When the ship docks at Copenhagen, he tries unsuccessfully to keep the sailors from unloading mail bags which the dockmen refused to handle without overtime pay. The sailors unload the bags under threat of the bos'n that he would withhold their money. Once ashore, the sailors make a beeline for their favorite hang-outs, and spend their shoreleave in the traditional sailor manner. Now read on:

INSTALLMENT ELEVEN

Cadet Gets A Tough Break

ONE of the Cadets was a youngster named Smith who hailed from Washington, D. C. He was a medical student, making a trip "for the hell of it" as he put it. He was a tall, thin-necked lad with leaky eyes When talking to any of the crew, he tried to be "one of the gang," but inwardly considered himself way above them. In fact, after sizing up everybody on board, he decided to his own satisfaction that Everett Lloyd Smith, Junior, was as well educated as any of them barring none, not even the Captain.

In Copenhagen, Smith tied himself up with the third assistant who talked like he knew the high spots of the town. Those two and the first assistant went out to paint the town red. First they wet their whistles with a couple of rounds in the Capella. Young Smith hardly drank at home but now that he had crossed the ocean he felt like an old salt and stood up to his liquor like a man. Soon the three hopped into a cab and headed uptown for Wesvik, the third assistant tuning up with a few verses of Tipperary with his straw kelly for a banjo.

Young Smith could later recollect everything up to the point where the three of them were standing at the bar of the Lido. The next he knew, was the following day, when a buddie woke him to get up for dinner. His head was in a fog, thru which he could hear a bell ringing. He had a desire to go to the toilet. What he saw and felt in there consituted the blackest moments in Smith Junior's young and heretofore-innocent life. He was scared stiff. As a medical student, he had learnt enough about venereal diseases. Besides, he was awfully ashamed.

* * *

IN the officers' mess everybody was uproarious. Swapping experiences about the places they had been to, the drinks they had had, and the women they had had.

Everett was the last one in, and sat down without a word. The third assistant greeted him with gusto:

"Well Everett, how you feeling? Say second, you should have seen him doing his stuff last night! Boy, he shakes a wicked leg, I'm telling you!"

"Yeah," chimed in the first, "all the women in the place were after him, especially when he told them he was a virgin. Ho ho!"

Smith pretended to be busy with his soup, but this last remark opened his ears wide. How did they know he hadn't ever done it before last night.

The first continued: "All the women in the house wanted the first crack at him! Ho Smitty, I'd have given anything to be in your place!" He nudged Everett in the ribs. "But that's something happens only once in a lifetime, hey?"

Inside of himself Smith groaned. And almost cried. He remembered the typical expression on his sister's face whenever she wept.

* * *

SPARKS chirped up. He had been wounded in the World War—shrapnel has torn part of his jaw and neck, which made him speak in a chirpy sort of voice. "That reminds me of a feller I used to be shipmates with on the West Coast. Frenchy the duke, we used to call him. He was about forty, and had passed thru everything on the calendar. His teeth were rotten black, his hair was about all gone, and his fingers shook like they were about to drop off. But every time Frenchy the duke came into a port, he dressed up in his spats and collapsible cuffs and went around to all the houses, telling everybody he was a virgin!" The second mate looked fishballs. "That's a fact, second," assured Sparks, "the man had a mania!"

Smith Junior was hoping the conversation would come back to what had happened to him — last night. He was dying to find out, for he didn't remember a damn thing. But the others were busy bragging about their own experiences. He slipped out.

"What's the matter with Smitty?" asked the messman.

The other cadet shrugged his shoulders. "Morning after the night before. Say third, did Smitty really have a woman?"

"Did he?" exploded the third. "No, he didn't have a woman, a woman had him. And she wasn't a woman, she was a man-eater." The third and second laughed together. "Remember her, Joe? When I came into the back room, she was sitting in a big wicker chair, Smitty on her lap. And she was licking her chops like a priest after a turkey dinner."

* * *

IN spite of the fact that there were almost sixty "souls" on board, the ship carried no doctor. The only medical provision was a little safety first kit, handled by the Chief Steward. The extent of his first aid knowledge was to give the seamen a couple of "CC" pills when the cheap grub got stuck in their gut pipe lines.

Smith Junior hunted up this half-man half-doctor, but found him too busy with the passengers' lunch. So

Smitty had to wait fully twenty minutes. Then he went into the Steward's cabin and showed him what was the matter. He begged the Steward not to say anything about it to anybody. The steward looked at it and whistled. He told the kid he couldn't do anything with a thing like that, and advised him to see a doctor. Smith hurried to the mate.

"Aw, that's nothing to worry about" assured the mate. "Everybody gets it sooner or later. Twice more and you'll be a real sailor."

But the kid was worried. "I want to go ashore and see a doctor."

"Haven't the time for it," barked the mate. "We sail at two."

The sweat broke out on Smith Junior's pimply forehead. He, Everett Lloyd Smith, Jr., son of a prominent Washington doctor, was in danger of losing his health—maybe forever!—and wasn't allowed to go ashore to see a doctor! His voice nearly broke:

"I can make it! I'll hop into a cab and be back in no time!"

"Nothing doing! This leaving behind stuff has cost us plenty already! Do you realize what it costs to hold up a ship like this even half an hour?"

Two bells struck. Smitty stood helplessly looking down at the carpet.

"There it is two bells already", warned the mate, "go out there and finish tallying."

Smith Junior's eyes began to leak.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

JIM MARTIN — Hitting the Road — by QUIRT and NEWHOUSE

DEPORTED: THE HISTORY OF AN AMERICAN FAMILY

By REBECCA KAPLAN

(Continued from yesterday)

IT was our second visit to Comrade Leonardo. Tuesday and Thursday are the visiting-days. He was impatient. It was the First of August, day of struggle against Imperialist War. The revolutionary workers would be out on the streets. Today in his coal district too, the strike was growing to greater proportions. To stay in this place on such a day! Almost all of his family were here to visit him. His sister Rose and his brother Jimmy—his mother, Elsie, Sammy, and the comrade of the I.L.D.

The receiving-room was jammed full. On every bench sat a deportee and his visitors. There was tumult, noise. On all sides stood civil and military guards. The visitors and prisoners mostly looked scared and humble. The greater part of them were new immigrants.

Mother Damiano and her daughter Rose were all excited. They chattered quickly in Italian. Old talk, as Elsie told me later: let him get rid of the reds.

"Mother, sister, don't worry about me. My family—the whole working-class—is big and strong. I am assured of safety, wherever I go."

Fear Fascist Terror

"But they will send you to Italy! We have a letter from our relatives in Italy, and it says that as soon as you are deported they will send you to the island, or perhaps cut your head off. They have already shot one of our relatives!"

Leonardo's relatives are Italian revolutionists. Leonardo and Elsie are proud of them.

A bell rings. The visit is ended. Comrade Leonardo embraces his family. Rose is crying. The mother is flushed and excited, worried. Sammy is crying too.

"The reds are responsible for our misfortunes, they have broken up our home!" Rose screams as they make for the Ellis Island launch.

"Instruments and Books"

Other people stop, look, listen in. Elsie is busy helping the comrade from the I.L.D. All at once Mother Damiano hands Sammy over to his mother. Sammy begins to cry. Quick, sharp Italian words stream from outraged Mother Damiano. Italians, outsiders, mix in. Elsie bursts into tears.

Jimmy, not quite 14, is quiet. He went through public school. One must help one's family. Leonardo, his older brother, is a revolutionary. By day, Jimmie shines shoes. At night, he studies mechanics."

"Instruments and books fill up the celler," Rosie says.

"If only I could take Jimmie to Soviet Russia, he would become the greatest mechanic there," says Leonardo.

Jimmie takes charge of Sammy.

"Always in Prison"

"Leonardo only worries about others," Rosie says. "He should be content with his wife, his child, his family. It is more than six years now, that he is like the wind—here and there — in the Massachusetts prison—in the Pittsburgh prison—now in Ellis Island. He broke up our home!"

Most of the Damiano families are in Boston. The revolutionary ones are in Italy. Most of the others are good Catholics, good democrats. Leonardo, the good-hearted, honest boy, is off the track they think. But he must be saved! Let it be to the Soviet Union, so long as it is not the Italian prisons, or death!

In the family's eyes, it is Leonardo's fault that the family is a shame in its members' eyes.

The Statue of Liberty stood on the left of the boat. Rosie was crying, and Elsie could scarcely contain herself. Jimmie was holding Sammy, who wailed loudly.

The Statue of Liberty stood on the left, harsh and cold, careless of the smashing of the Americanized Domiano family.

Deported for Organizing

Father Domiano built houses. Mother Domiano gave birth to five children. All were working. And as soon as Leonardo took the path of organizing the starving miners, they deported him. They separated him from his wife, his son, his family.

"Wait, you beasts!" he had shouted at the Uniontown cops when they arrested him for deportation. "You will not separate me from my wife and my son. My class is everywhere!

"My son is native-born, and so is my wife. My wife will continue with my work. My son, when he grows up, will go in the road of Lenin. And together with all my class, we will shatter your crazy inhuman laws!"

Elsie repeated her husband's words proudly, looking steadily at the Statue of Liberty. Rosie stopped crying.

Rosie worked in a candy-factory, ten hours a day, for ten to twelve dollars a week.

In the I.L.D. comrade's house, she began to talk.

"Only don't talk about God," she said, pointing to her mother.

"No, I don't earn enough money. We need a union," Rosie said.

Mother Damiano was looking over a Russian magazine. There were pictures of Lenin's tomb, the Kremlin, all things she had seen in Leonardo's books also. Suddenly, pointing at a picture of a Soviet children's home, she asked a question:

"Will Sammy be happier with them than with Elsie all the time?"

She agreed with the comrade's answer that of course he would. Jimmie was smiling.

Life Hard and Bitter

"What have we got here anyway?" Rosie asked. "My father and mother buried five children. I'm the only one left. And our life was like honey compared to that of the other miners. Snow and rain didn't come into our house like it did into the homes of most of them. My mother used to earn money, too. She was a nurse. But still our life was hard and bitter."

She kept on talking, giving portraits of the lives of miners in America—barbaric, primitive lives. These are the conditions of an American miner, she said: terror and the beastliness of the bosses. Her father had already been on the blacklist four years. A year ago the company cut off the water supply. Elsie carried water for the house a mile.

"Our class-consciousness gives us strength," she said.

"Workers in the mines are becoming class conscious from day to day. The terror makes more fighters as an answer to Roosevelt's NRA.

Last year Elsie led the women's battalion of the miners' wives, on the picket-lines. The papers wrote about this red-haired beauty. Elsie Francis was her name then. They called her the "Red Flame."

"When Sammy was born, Leonardo was away with the unemployed miners," Elsie said. "I long ago made up my mind that Leonardo belongs more to the movement than to me. My mother was my Sammy's doctor. A doctor wouldn't come near a 'red' family. And we had no money anyway. I was sick for months.

"When Leonardo was arrested, I didn't find out about it for a week.

"My Second Lenin"

"What use am I in America, except for our movement?" she said suddenly, turning to her relatives. "What has Rosie to look for? Or you?" she asked Leonardo's mother. Life is bad in the Soviet Union? Only our enemies lie like that!"

Sammy was crawling over the floor.

"Coma here, my second Lenin," she said, and took him on her lap. "Leonardo says that Sammy will be the second Lenin."

When the Damiano family said goodbye to Elsie and the comrade, they felt more sure of themselves. They realized the difference between the life of a miner in America, and the life of a miner in the Soviet Union, the lives of the women there, and here.

* * *

Friday evening, the S.S. Majestic heard the singing of the International. Leonardo Damiano, or Jim Evans, as he was called in the movement, was in his cabin with Elsie and Sammy. Other comrades were there too. The guards stood twenty feet away. Leonardo was still under arrest, until the ship left the harbor.

"Long live the struggle of the American workers!" he shouted. "Smash Deportation terror! Long Live the Soviet Union!"

FLASHES AND CLOSE-UPS

By LENS

FLASH! FLASH! FLASH!

"Thunder Over Mexico" opens at the Rialto in New York following the current "Moonlight and Pretzels." The Mexican government has okayed it and the releasers have overcome some minor censor trouble. The membership of the Workers Film and Foto League will be present in full force at the opening and asks all readers present in the theatre to help it put over an old Australian custom. The only qualifications required are husky vocals and an elementary knowledge of arithmetic.

* * *

Walker Evans, thirty of whose remarkable photos illustrate Carleton Beal's "The Crime of Cuba," is one of that small group of unsung heroes who fought desperately but in vain to keep Harry Alan Potamkin alive...He was the last one to donate his blood, though he had never met Potamkin in person before...

* * *

The film technicians' strike has already resulted in a film shortage in Minneapolis. . . .

Jewish persecution in Germany has revived an old racket...Two films entitled "Wandering Jew" will soon be released here almost simultaneously, one British the other native to these shores... Both are infantile, sentimental tear-jerkers intended to replenish the pockets of a few very enterprising fat boys...

He Wanders—C.O.D.

* * *

The editor of a certain movie trade weekly refers to you as the "dumbell consumer mind"...In the same dyspeptic breath he adds that poor box-office drawing power is largely to be attributed to "stories about 'how it is done,' destroying consumer illusion about feats of daring on the screen"...

* * *

In "The Girl in Room 419" the powerful gang leader informs his young medical pal that he has just seen some "swell Louis Losowick prints at the Sherman Galleries" ...Louis Lozowick, as you know, is a distinguished member of the John Reed Club, a New Masses editor, and one of the sponsors of the WFFL's "America Today" photo exhibition opening October 15...

* * *

A film called "Havana Widows" is now in production...And lest you be misled by the title, be hereby informed that the story does not revolve around the wives of recently dumped porristas...Universal Studios think it positively unpatriotic to pay for their workers' meals when the latter put in overtime...A memo to the home office dept. heads states: "It will defeat the purpose of the President's agreement as far as this organization is concerned"... Not one, but two cameramen committed suicide in the Hollywood technicians' strike...The wrong way out, it's true, but an indication of the magnificent bonds of solidarity that have kept the men from returning...Mussolini's government has invited leading world producers to a ten-day conference in Venice "to talk over what can be done about keeping pictures interesting and getting into them a constantly flowing line of new ideas and methods"...Judging from the current output of war and "New Deal" films, it's a cinch the Hollywood delegates will steal the whole show...

THE TAXI WORKER, May, June, July, August issues. Official Organ of the Taxi Workers Union, published monthly at 37 E. 13th St. New York City.

By ROBERT KENT

Many a time you and I have jumped mighty quick to get out of the way of a rushing taxi. And what we murmered under our breath about taxi drivers was hardly fit for the ears of a Daughter of the Revolution.

Reading the "Taxi Worker" makes one realize that behind the frantic driving of the "hackie" is the same speed-up system and exploitation that victimizes workers in all capitalist industry.

Intensely interesting and informative are the letters from "hackies." They reveal the espionage system used by the large fleet owners against the workers. The Terminal fleet, one of the largest, is a subsidiary of General Motors. The letters tell of working days as long as 18 hours, of drivers getting fired because the fenders of their taxis get scratched while the cars were in the company's garage; of less than a living wage despite the hectic driving about town to pick up customers. That these letters increase with each issue, and that the August issue, although only the fourth to be published, has attained a circulation of 8,000, indicate that the "Taxi Worker" is gripping the interest of the drivers among whom revolt against exploitation is running deep.

Demand $18 Minimum Wage

"Behind the NRA Ballyhoo," in the August issue, ably strips the glamor around NRA, and is supplemented by another article exposing the effect the NRA will have on taxi drivers. The union's own Code, published in this issue, includes a demand for a minimum wage of $18 weekly for the drivers. Who said the "cabbies" make a lot of dough?

An insurance racket which swindled independent taxi-owner-drivers to the tune of $153,000, is the substance of another extremely interesting article in the last issue. The need for white and Negro taxi drivers to unite against the common enemy, the fleet owners, is well and consistently pressed in practically each issue.

A salient shortcoming is that the writing is too much in article form, making for rather heavy reading. "Newsy" writing, exemplified by the story in the August issue under the caption, "Cuban Taxi Drivers Join General Strike," will doubtless make the "Taxi Worker" more interesting.

Suggested Improvements

There should be more news of taxi-drivers' struggles outside of New York City, and of struggles by workers in other industries, thereby bringing forth the unity of interest of all workers in the common class-struggle.

A comic strip showing the life of a taxi-driver from day to day would help popularize the "Taxi Workers." Page some talented brother taxi-driver! And where are you John Reed Club artists? Give a hand!

There should be an article on the taxi-drivers in the Soviet Union. This is especially needed, since the reactionary publication, "The Taxi," supported by bosses' ads, carried an attack on the Soviet taxi-cab industry.

The role of taxi-drivers in the transportation department of the imperialist war machine is practically and wrongly neglected.

On the whole, this publication is an achievement for which the Taxi Drivers Union should be congratulated and which all workers should support. It is another weapon in the hands of the working class for emancipation from the bosses' chains.

Stage and Screen

Eisenstein's "Ten Days" And Murnau's "City Girl" At Acme Theatre Saturday

Beginning Saturday, the Acme Theatre, will present a double feature bill, "Ten Days That Shook The World," directed by Sergei Eisenstein, and F. W. Murnau's production of "City Girl." Both films will be shown for four days only.

"Ten Days That Shook The World," is based on the famous book by John Reed and presents the early days of the Revolution. "City Girl" is adapted from the story "Bread," and has Charles Farrell and Mary Duncan in the leading roles. The director, Murnau, is well known for his European productions, "The Last Laugh" in which Emil Jannings played the lead, and "Faust."

Tamiris and "Tune Detective" Head Stage Show at Radio City Music Hall

Tamiris, noted exponent of the modern dance, and Sigmund Spaeth, the "Tune Detective," are features of the current stage show at the Radio City Music Hall. Tamiris is seen in two numbers—"South American Dance" and "Impressions of the Bull Ring." The "Tune Detective" is assisted by M. Vodnoy, The Three Graces and Hilda Ecklor. The Roxyettes will be seen in a new number, "On the Bowery." "A Bit O' Old Ireland," staged by Roxy," will have Joseph White, the Ballet, the choral ensemble, the McNulty Family and Joy Sweet.

On the screen, the attraction is "Paddy, the Next Best Thing," a Fox film featuring Janet Gaynor and Warner Baxter.

Rachel Crothers Film At Jefferson Theatre Saturday

"When Ladies Meet," screened from the play by Rachel Crothers, with Robert Montgomery and Ann Harding in the leading roles, will open at the Jefferson Theatre this Saturday and continue until Tuesday. The same program will have "The Devil Commands" with Alan Dinehart, Mae Clarke and Neil Hamilton. Beginning Wednesday the program will include "Disgrace," with Helen Twelvetrees and Bruce Cabot and a second feature, "The Narrow Corner," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Patricia Ellis.

The New Roxy Theatre beginning Saturday will present "Pilgrimage" with Henrietta Crosman, Norman Foster and Marion Nixon. From Wednesday to Friday of next week the screen program will be headed by "Her Bodyguard" with Edmund Lowe and Wynne Gibson.

WHAT'S ON

Friday

MEMBERSHIP MEETING — Preparation for Fall Season—decision on headquarters—plans for outings—committees—groups—imperative every member and friend be present at 123 Second Ave. 8:30 P. M.

OPEN AIR MEETING—Lydig Ave. corner Cruger and Holland Ave. Pelham Parkway Workers Club, 2158 Cruger Ave.

FLATBUSH WORKERS CLUB MEMBERSHIP MEETING, 1207 Kings Highway, 8:30 p. m.

I.L.D. CHORUS at 1684 52nd St., Brooklyn Meets every Friday, 8:30 p. m.

OUTING TO NATURE FRIENDS CAMP FOR LABOR DAY WEEKEND with Red Spark AC Club. Round trip one dollar. Register now at 813 Broadway. 8:30 p. m.

LECTURE ON NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT. —Prominent speaker at Tremont Workers Club, 1941 Prospect Ave. 8:30 p. m.

LECTURE—"The Theatre in the Soviet Union and the USA" by Comrade J. Boon at East Side Workers Club, 165 East Broadway.

Saturday

COME WITH CLI-GRAND YOUTH CLUB to Camp Nitgedaigot for week end of Aug. 26-27. Ticket to camp one dollar round trip. Leaves from 320 Grand St.

CABARET-BALL—Famous Russian Accordionist, Daniel Sobchick at Bronx Workers Club, 1610 Boston Road Bx. Admission 30c. Auspices Units 36, 91 Section 15, CP.

The Degradation of Culture Under German Nazi Terror

NAZI CULTURE: THE BROWN DARKNESS OVER GERMANY. By Matthew Josephson. New York: John Day Pamphlets. 25c.

Reviewed by MORRIS COLMAN

The horror of blood and reaction which swept over Germany with the accession of Adolf Hitler is too immense a subject for the scope of any pamphlet.

Nevertheless, Matthew Josephson goes far toward giving some conception of barbaric pogroms upon culture which form the necessary moral background of the reign of murder, torture, and terrorism by which Hitler seeks to give a dying capitalism one last moment of blood-soaked power before it is swept away.

He succeeds in the brief space of a few pages in describing some of the specific forms that German Fascism employs to whip up the hostile frenzy of the ruined and despairing middle classes to whom Hitler belongs, and who do his gruesome work.

The Gangster Battalions

He shows us the development of the coming, fanatical, shrewd Hitler, the drug-soaked Goering, the mind- and body-twisted Goebbels, the pervert Roehm, the syphilitic Rust. He shows us the pimp, Horst Wessel, "national hero" of the Nazis.

He shows something of the decay and degeneracy of the non-proletarian Germans, without hope and without responsibility, ruined and humiliated by defeat in war, by the veneegul Versailles treaty, by the world crisis-spawning its thousands of young men without future and without self-respect, ready recruits for the gangster battalions of Fascism.

He affirms, too, that Fascism grows with the growth of the revolutionary upsurge of the masses; he shows that the financiers and the big industrialists not only of Germany but also of France are the paymasters of German Fascism, and call the tune. He declares that Fascism can offer no hope; that it is consciously and necessarily a preparation for war.

But he stops here, as if the revolutionary upsurge of the masses had stopped.

Ignores Role of Social Democracy

The role of Social Democracy, the one force without which Hitler could never have gained power, the only effective brake the capitalists possessed upon the revolutionary energy of the working class, is dealt within a fraction of a sentence.

And yet the phenomenon of Fascism in power in Germany cannot be understood without the accompanying phenomenon of the Social Democracy in power, paralyzing the initative of its great working class following, feeding the workers with illusions until the time was come to call in Hitler and his butchers. The very fact that Hitler threw out the Social Democratic lackeys, as contemptible stool pigeons of capitalism who had served their turn, surely makes it essential for any diatribe upon the "brown darkness" to show the quality of one group of its victims, to show the role their like will play elsewhere.

This, and the booklet's conclusion, mar and cripple an otherwise excellent little study, which can still serve to rally certain liberal forces for their small auxiliary role as temporary and unwilling aids of the revolutionary working class, whose destiny is to smash Hitler, and capitalism in Germany with him.

No Mention of Communist Struggle

It is this destiny which finds no exception in Josephson's book. He has not even a word about one force which is fighting Hitler in Germany, the force without which all his acts are an incomprehensible madness: the Communist Party, which is leading heroic and constantly more powerful struggles, despite the terrific cost.

He tells us in this booklet that Fascism is the last stand of counter-revolution, and he concludes with a plea for a fight of all, even "the men with white hands," against the "menace of extinction to our free institutions to all our civilization."

But counter-revolution does not rise without revolution's entry upon the order of the day. And revolution does not rise among "free institutions," in a "civilization that might have brought to Europe a lasting and glorious peace." There is no Fascism yet in America, but there is no lasting and glorious peace—nor is there in France nor England, those other centers of the highest forms of capitalist civilization.

The forms of barbarism Hitler has made spectacular in Germany are not unknown in the United States. They are common in the Pennsylvania mine regions; they are common in Los Angeles, only on a smaller scale. They are developing wherever the class struggle grows sharp. They are the rule in parts of Latin America, in China, in India, in Poland, Italy, Bulgaria, Roumania—they are only a little less spectacular.

Matthew Josephson and his readers must not be deceived that bloody reaction is the property of Hitler, or that there is any road to a glorious and lasting peace in Germany or anywhere else except the revolutionary road to the dictatorship of the proletariat, the only decisive force against the forces which in their crisis give birth to big and little Hitlers every day.

AMUSEMENTS

BEGINNING TOMORROW—FOR 4 DAYS ONLY

EISENSTEIN'S *"10 Days That Shook the World"* AND MURNAU'S *"City Girl"* Adapted from the Story "Bread"

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Vote Communist

Admission: 25 cents including 1 cent Tax for the Unemployed Councils

TODAY'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00—Mountaineers Music
7:15—Red Davis—Sketch
7:30—Betty Boop Frolics
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Concert ... Dragonette, ... Cavalli Quartet
9:00—Fred Allen, Comedian; Gros Orch.
9:30—The Carrolls—Sketch. With Hugh O'Connell and Ilka Chase; Lee Wiley and Paul Small—Songs; Young Orch.
10:00—U. S. Navy Band
10:30—Lum and ... Friday Night Sociable
11:00—Davis Orch.
11:30—Fisher Orch.
12:00—Ralph Kirbery, Songs
12:05—A. M.—Helen Morgan, Songs; Male Quartet; Grant Orch.
12:30—Stern Orch.

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—The Multi-Married Maiden—Sketch
7:30—The Count of Monte Cristo—Sketch
7:45—Jack Arthur, Baritone
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Voorhees Orch.; Jack Smart; Gordon Graham
8:45—Musical Gazette
9:00—Bronx Marriage Bureau—Sketch
9:15—Willie Robyn, Tenor; Maria Gerard, Soprano
9:30—Robbins Orch.
10:00—Organ Recital
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Variety Musicale
11:00—Time; Weather
11:05—Scotti Orch.
11:30—Denny Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—A Planned Future For 120 Million People—Roscoe C. Edlund, President Association of Trade Association Executives; Charles F. Stuart, Industrial Engineer
7:30—Holst Orch.
8:00—Walter O'Keefe, Comedian; Ethel Shutta, Songs; Nestor Orch.
8:30—Potash and Perlmutter—Sketch
8:45—Southernaires Quartet; Eva Taylor, Songs
9:00—Leah Ray, Songs; Harris Orch.
9:30—Phil Baker, Comedian; Shield Orch.; Male Quartet; Nell Sisters, Songs
10:00—The Matchmakers—Sketch
10:30—Mario Cozzi, Songs
10:45—Hill Billy—Sketch
11:00—The Three Jesters
11:15—Poet Prince
11:30—Fifth Biennial Conference, Institute of Pacific Relations, Banff, Canada; International Economic Trends in the Pacific Area—Jerome D. Greene, Chairman of Pacific Council Institute of Pacific Relations; Education and the Trend in International Public Opinion in Countries of the Pacific—Dr. P. C. Chang of China
12:00—Mills Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Lopez Orch.

WABC—860 Kc

7:00—Morton Downey, Songs
7:15—Denny Orch.; Jeannie Lang and Scrappy Lambert, Songs
7:30—Martin Orch.; Travelers Quartet
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio
8:15—Trappers Orch.
8:30—Spitalny Orch.; Julius Tannen, Comedian
9:00—Irvin S. Cobb, Stories; Goodman Orch.
9:15—Vera Van, Contralto
9:30—Dance Orch.; Betty Barthell, Songs; Mary McCoy, Soprano; Sport Talk—Grantland Rice
10:00—Lou Holtz, Comedian; Grace Moore, Soprano; Hayton Orch.
10:30—Jane Froman, Songs; Queens Quartet; Renard Orch.
10:45—News—Edwin C. Hill
11:00—Symphony Orch.
11:30—Lombardo Orch.
12:00—Nelson Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Dance Orch
1:00—Russell Orch.

Published by the Comprodaily Publishing Co., Inc., daily except Sunday, at 50 E. 13th St., New York City, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7955. Cable "DAIWORK." Address and mail checks to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail everywhere: One year, $6; six months, $3.50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, 75c, excepting Borough of Manhattan and Bronx, New York City. Foreign and Canada: One year, $9; 6 months, $5; 3 months, $3.

CUBAN CHIEFS PLAN TO DISARM WORKERS AS ABC OFFERS FASCIST SCHEME

Soldiers Patrol Streets to Break Up Workers' Demonstrations—Reactionary Student Group Calls for Dictator

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—Plans to disarm the revolutionary workers and farmers of Cuba were being worked out by the de Cespedes cabinet today, while leaders of the ABC capitalist-landlord party, announced a Fascist plan to "syndicalize" labor.

The de Cespedes government consulted with military officials about issuing a military order requiring all persons to surrender the arms they have gathered in years of struggle against the capitalist-landlord dictatorship.

The ABC secret society was reported ready to agree to this, and to allow the army and police to carry out their work, now that both are in its control through the government, in which the ABC plays a chief role.

Soldiers Patrol Streets

Soldiers and police are patrolling the streets and parks of Havana and Santiago, with orders to break up all demonstrations of workers.

While the ABC party announced its plan to carry out a Fascist scheme of reorganization of the workers, following the recognition of the revolutionary Confederacion Nacional Obrera de Cuba through the dock workers' strike, the reactionary organization of a section of the students of the University of Havana issued a manifesto demanding a dictatorial government.

This was a response to a demonstration recently of 2,000 students led by the revolutionary student organization, who demanded that the government take an anti-imperialist stand, and carry through the division of land among the peasants.

Revolutionary demonstrations continued in Santiago, where the mayor, De las Vegas, was reported barricaded in the city hall, refusing to surrender.

More than 1,000 men seized two prisoners from soldiers and killed them. The prisoners were Victor Vieay, former mayor of San Luis, and Joaquin Ramos, former army sergeant, both supporters of Machado.

Japanese Anti-War Delegates Are Held by French in China

Buffalo Prepares for U. S. Anti-War Congress

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24. — The "China Times" reports that a number of Japanese revolutionaires, delegates to the Asiatic Congress Against War which opens here September 3, have been arrested by the authorities of the French Concession here. The arrest is being kept strictly secret by the French authorities.

* * *

NEW YORK, Aug. 24. — Lord Marley, British delegate to the Asiatic Congress Against War, who was deported Tuesday from Japan, had come to Japan at the request of the Japanese government. This statement is made by the New York Times today by its Tokio correspondent, who says he received the information in a radio message from Lord Marley, who is on board a ship on his way back to Shanghai.

* * *

Buffalo Anti-War Conference

BUFFALO, N. Y. — An initial conference was held Wednesday in Valo Hall, 159 Grider St., to prepare for the sending of a delegation from Buffalo to the U. S. Congress Against War, which will take place in New York City on September 29th to October 1. The conference was called by the Provisional Committee in conjunction with the University of Buffalo Branch of the National Student League.

The conference was attended by 30 delegates, representing 15 organizations among which were the Friends of the Soviet Union, Ukrainian Toilers, International Workers Order, National Students League, Lamba Cheta Thi Sorority, Finnish Women's Council, Communist Party, Young Communist League, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union and Russian Mutual Aid. Stanley Chmiel, local attorney, and a member of the Socialist Party, attended unofficially. There were a number of other unofficial delegates.

The conference was of a preparatory nature and plans were made to call a broader conference in about three weeks, on September 11th, at Valo Hall. An executive committee of nine was elected to prepare for the second conference.

Colombian Crowds Drive Judge Out at Foreclosure Sale

CALI, Colombia, Aug. 24. — Hundreds of small property owners in this city of 70,000 drove local judges and their secretaries from town on Aug. 14 when an attempt was made to foreclose a mortgage against Mario Botero, and to auction off the property of Manuel Collabos.

Exploding giant fire-crackers, the pre-arranged signal that the cases were coming up in court, brought throngs hurrying to the court, where the proceedings were broken up.

Almost every small property in the city is heavily mortgaged to the banks, and the whole city is aroused.

HITLER PAL JAILED

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—Councilor Mayrhofer, son of Adolf Hitler's former guardian, and a close friend of the Nazi chief, was arrested at Linz today.

Powers Scramble for Chinese Trade Out of U. S. Loan

U. S. England Italy, Germany, Bid for Business

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24.—American, British, German, and Italian interests are in sharp rivalry for a share of the proceeds of the $50,000,000 wheat and cotton loan of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Nanking government.

Instead of using the American wheat and cotton, the Nanking government is dumping it on the market, to get cash for it.

American creditors of China are demanding that Nelson Johnson, U. S. Minister to China, insist that the Nanking government use a part of the sum to repay them.

American, German, and Italian firms are scrambling for machinery and armament orders now that the Quomintang government has this big new sum of cash. Italy has injected itself into the situation through the fact that a League of Nations technical commission is in China to make recommendations for the modernising of Chinese agriculture, and especially of the silk industry. Italian manufactures of machinery used in the silk industry are making a strong bid to get into the picture.

Pressure is being exerted by the Shanghai - American Chamber of Commerce for preferential treatment of American business, since the loan was made by the U. S. government.

Italy, Hungary and Austria Aim Blow at Hamburg Trade

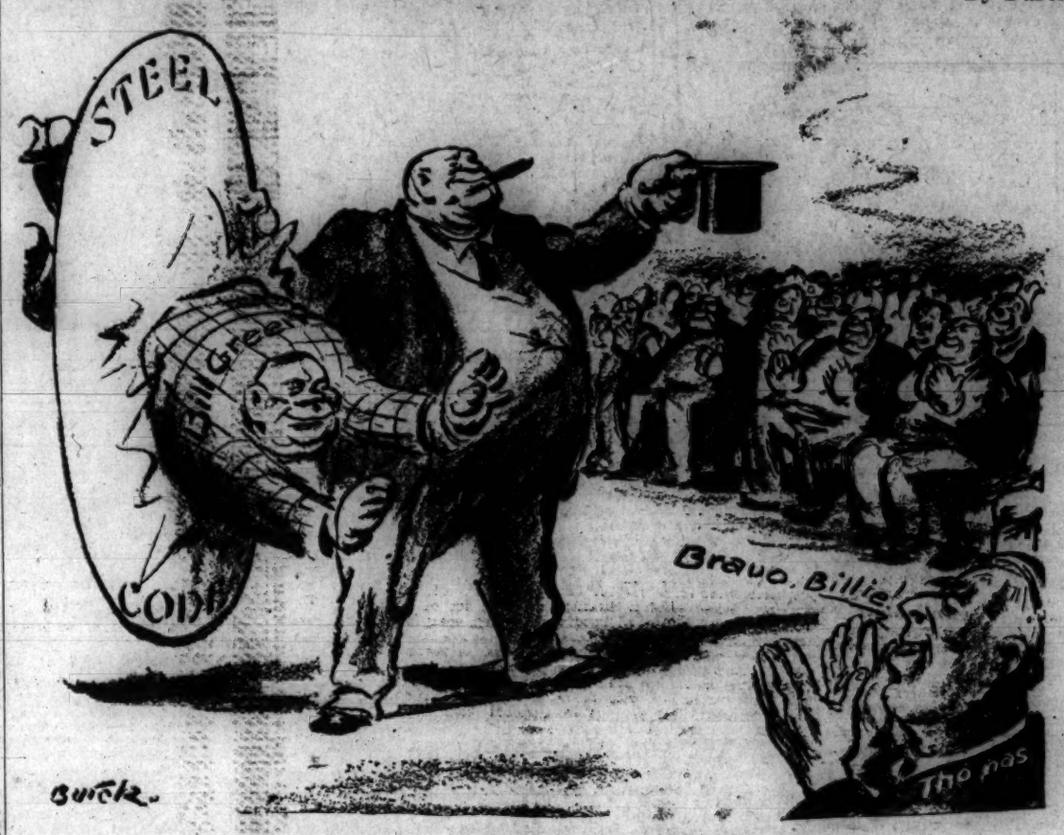
VIENNA, Aug. 24.—Diversion of Central European overseas exports from Hamburg to the Italian port of Trieste is one of the anti-German measures in the Italian-Austrian-Hungarian bloc which Mussolini has finished negotiating with Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria and Premier Gomboes of Hungary.

In order to gain the traffic for the Italian port, they will offer great advantages, including special tariffs for all Austrian and Hungarian traffic to the Adriatic Sea.

The Austrian Federal Railways will gain in another way, since the road to Trieste from the chief producing centers of Austria is much longer than the road to the German or Czechoslovakian frontier.

This blow to German trade is accentuated by the fact that Poland is also carrying on a trade war against German ports

"Your Stand At Steel Hearing Admirably Raises Issue Absolutely Vital to Success of the National Recovery Act."—Norman Thomas. —By Burck



Foreign Torgler Lawyers Barred, Final Nazi Order

No Safety Promised for Defense Witnesses

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—No non-Nazi lawyer will be allowed to defend the Communist defendants at the framed-up Reichstag fire trial, and no guarantees will be made for the safety of the defense witnesses, the German attorney-general announced yesterday.

Instead, Dr. Brack a criminal lawyer who achieved his reputation by defending Nazis has been assigned to defend Ernst Torgler. Two Nazi civil lawyers and a young criminal lawyer were assigned some time ago to conduct the defense of Torgler, George Dimitroff, Blagoi Popoff and Vassil Taneff, Communist leaders, and Marinus van der Lubbe, Nazi spy.

The attorney general had asked Rolland and Branting, organizers of the international committee to investigate the fire, to give him the names and evidence of refugee defense witnesses. Rolland replied that all defense witnesses would be produced, provided they and foreign counsel were guaranteed protection, the Communists were allowed to choose their own counsel, and a guarantee was given that the trial would be a complete and open one.

The attorney general's answer was that safe conduct can only be given in case the witnesses were accused of crime, and he demanded their "names and crimes" before deciding.

Government Will Demand Wheat Destruction Soon

Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Threatens Wholesale Dumping and Acreage Cuts in Effort to End Farm Crisis

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—As it becomes clearer every hour that the 31 capitalist nations now trying to establish some kind of wheat agreements are hopelessly deadlocked, Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace, announced today that he is prepared to demand the destruction of 15 per cent of the U. S. wheat crop.

In addition, he declared that the United States will embark on an extended program of wheat "dumping" in foreign markets. He called his "dumping" proposals "subsidized exports," a plan whereby the Government pays for the difference between the world price and the price at which the wheat is dumped.

* * *

Wheat "Surplus" Grows

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Dismayed by the largest supply of unused wheat in the history of the world, delegates from thirty-one countries met here yesterday to decide on some plan of price regulation and production restriction. The Soviet Union, one of the three largest producers of wheat in the world, has not been invited.

The delegates meet at the moment when the reports indicate that in the last month the world's enormous supply of "surplus" wheat has been increased by another 50,000,000 bushels. The United States has 40 per cent of the billion bushel world surplus, it was announced.

The largest capitalist wheat producers, the United States, Argentina, Australia, and Canada are trying to establish some kind of division of markets for their wheat. Their antagonisms, have only resulted in the raising of higher wheat tariffs, wheat dumping, and price wars.

The wheat tangle is still further complicated by the attempt of each country to guarantee itself a wheat supply in case of war.

Meanwhile, the price of bread is being raised in all countries as a result of the tariffs and processing taxes.

Mussolini Combines All War Forces, Makes Himself War Minister

ROME, Aug. 24.—Premier Mussolini will take over the new ministry of national defense, under which all Italy's land, naval and air forces will be concentrated, it was learned here today.

General Italo Balbo will be made chief of staff of the amalgamated forces. Dino Grandi, turned out of the post of foreign minister some time ago, will be given the post back. Almost all other heads and under-secretaries of departments will be shifted in a wholesale shake-up.

Chinese Red Army Begins New Drive in Fukien District

Swatow Under Martial Law—Crops Saved from Officials

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24.—Swatow, on the Chinese coast north of Hongkong, was under martial law today as the workers started an uprising.

This action will divert the anti-Communist 19th Route Army from the regions north of Amoy, in Fukien Province, where the Red Army from the Soviet districts of Kiangsi is starting another offensive.

The recent drive toward Lungyen, which the Red Army held a week and then gave up, was not a failure. It succeeded in its purpose of covering the gathering of the crops on the outskirts of the Soviet district.

Word was also received yesterday that Chingwangtao, in Chingkin province, North China, which is held by the Japanese, had also been placed under martial law.

Review Is Climax of Japanese 'War Games'

TOKIO, Aug. 24.—More than 100 Japanese warships, returning from Japan's most impressive sea maneuvers, will be reviewed tomorrow by Emperor Hirochito off Yokohama.

This year's maneuvers, carried out with the whole battle fleet, under the greatest secrecy, were designed to work out tactics against an invasion from the American side of the Pacific.

Hunger March in Chicago to Demand Jobless Ordinance

Aug. 30 March Will Also Demand Immediate 25% Relief Increase; No Discrimination Against Negro Workers

CHICAGO, Ill. — A hunger march will be held Aug. 30, demanding adoption of the Chicago Workers Relief Ordinance, 25 per cent increase in relief and no discrimination against Negro workers. The Mayor has been forced to grant a permit for the march due to the storm of protests he received after breaking up the successful July 26 demonstration.

The Mayor will be presented with facts to prove the vicious discrimination against Negro workers being practised in Chicago. Negro families getting relief from the Oakwood station average $21 a month; white families getting aid from the Avalon station are given an average of $31.37.

As a result of the July 26 Hunger March in which thousands of workers participated, the removal of 20 per cent of the 25 per cent relief cut was accomplished. The Aug. 30 Hunger March will carry through on the strength of this victory and demand an immediate increase of 25 per cent on the basis of increased prices and unemployment existing in the city.

The workers will also demand the Workers Relief Ordinance be put into effect and that congress be asked to enact the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The march will start at 10 a. m. from Twenty-Second and Wentworth and Union Park.

Minneapolis United Front Forces 15 p.c. Increase in Relief

Prices Increased More Than Double Elsewhere in Country

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 22 (By Mail)—The United Front Relief Committee which includes six A. F. of L. local unions has forced the Welfare Board to increase relief to 15 per cent today for the families of unemployed workers.

A 10 per cent increase was won several weeks ago, but after hearing an unemployed delegation headed by M. Karson on Tuesday, the Board increased the amount by another 5 per cent.

The demands of the Unemployed Council were for a 35 per cent increase to meet the rising cost of living. Price increases here and in St. Paul are nearly twice as high as the average increase in most of the large cities of the county.

Herbert Benjamin, National Organizer of the Unemployed Councils will speak at a mass meeting called by the Minneapolis Unemployed Councils on Saturday night, September 9.

Louisville Relief Workers Charged 40 P.C. More for Scrip

Louisville, Ky.

Dear Comrades:

The State Relief Director, a liberal (at a $5,000 a year plus all expenses salary) got a write-up in one of our strongest capitalist papers here. I want to expose some of his lies.

In this city we unemployed never did receive 25 cents per hour till August 7th. Then we got a raise of 5 cents for 8 hours per day. In the county sections they receive 15 cents per hour for ten hours per day, building fine roads for the rich to drive over.

He says they paid from $7 to $10 for relief work per week; another d—— lie. The most any of us ever got was $6. Then you had to have about ten kids to get that. The average would run about $4 per week. The rest of the $10 was graft for the bosses.

We are charged 25 to 40 per cent more by the groceryman on the lousy scrip than if we had cash. So don't be fooled by this liberal write-up by the bosses' agents.

You will notice also that Mrs. Woods has done a good job starving the children of the workers. Now they are going to advance her to the job of starving the workers.

Roosevelt Praises Boy Scout Army and Navy in Camp Talk

Says NIRA Will Work on Same Military Ideal As the Boy Scouts

HYDE PARK, N. Y. — President Roosevelt left his country estate Wednesday afternoon to visit the Ten Mile River Camp of the Boy Scouts. He was followed by a swarm of newspaper men.

When the President appeared at the camp the Scouts hoisted the Presidential flag and fired a salute. He was then shown all over the Boy Scout Training Ship, and smiling broadly, said it was a "grand idea."

In his speech to the boys he said the basic principle of the NRA was "trying to do something for the other fellow." (William H. Woodin whose name figured on Morgan's preferred list will visit the President today and stay overnight.)

He praised the Boy Scouts, saying that "among other things, you have all joined the cavalry, I see. And you have also gone in for a navy on one of the lakes."

"NIRA," said the President in bringing his short speech to a grand finish, "is based on the same fundamentals as scouting is based on and it is going to work, just like scouting is working."

Mass Meeting for Taback Defense Called for Friday

Unemployed Asked to Join Bronx Rally

NEW YORK. — A mass demonstration at Westchester Square Home Relief Buro at Westchester Square and Frisby Ave., August 25 at 10 a.m. will climax the mass defense of Leon Taback, unemployed Bronx worker framed on a charge of "assault."

The Taback Defense Committee which is working with the Bronx Section of the International Labor Defense to defend this worker has issued a call to all unemployed workers to rally to this demonstration.

Leon Taback was one of a group of workers who applied for relief at the Home Relief Buro on April 7th. They were set upon by a number of police, at the instigation of Miss Eltinge, the supervisor, and many were badly beaten. Taback was singled out, and after being beaten by the police, recovered consciousness in the police station to find that he was charged with assault.

Taback goes on trial Sept. 8th, at Special Sessions Court, at Arthur and Tremont Aves., and will conduct his own defense. The Taback Defense Committee calls upon all sympathizers to crowd the courtroom on that day, and in this way support Taback in his fight against the frame-up.

Rule Forces Palisades Relief Workers to Work In Rain

NEW YORK—Relief workers in the Palisades Interstate Park were given the following notification recently:

"No employees will leave the job on Rainy Days without the permission of his Foreman or Sub-Forman. Any employee taking leave on these days without such permission will be paid for the actual time he worked on the job."

The purpose of this ruling is to make the foreman the judge as to how hard it must rain before he tells the workers to knock off.

Contribute to the Daily Worker Sustaining Fund! Help to keep up the 6-page size!

Capitalist Press Sees German Communists Preparing to Smash Hitler

Capitalist Writer Says Party Has Created Revolutionary United Front in All Big Factories, With Mass Revolutionary Basis

Editor's Note.—Only a few weeks ago, the capitalist press of the world was still declaring that the Communist Party of Germany had gone the way of all other political parties but Hitler's, to, death.

Meanwhile, from day to day, the Daily Worker has been printing factual accounts of the widespread, heroic activities of the Communist Party.

Today the capitalist press is compelled to recognize not merely that the Communists of Germany are undefeated, but that they constitute the most powerfully organized revolutionary force in the capitalist world, that they are rapidly preparing for the day when they will smash Fascism.

We reprint below a non-Communist account of the Party in Germany, which is published in two of the leading European journals of capitalist opinion, the "Neuwe Rotterdamsche Courant," Holland's greatest newspaper, and the "New Statesman and Nation," Great Britain's leading liberal weekly, whose editor writes about it:

"The facts as set out by the writer are, we believe, not open to question."

* * *

By ERNST HENRI

Is there still a Germany today apart from Hitler? It appears to be unthinkable. The news which comes from Germany daily speaks of a sudden transformation of an entire nation—of the end of all parties, of the disappearance of all non-National Socialist organizations and leaders, of the cessation of all non-Fascist thought. There is nothing outside Hitler. That is the truth, but it is only half the truth. The other half is the existence of a new subterranean revolutionary Germany.

There is perhaps no other example in history of a secret revolutionary movement with a completely equipped organization and an effective influence extending over the whole country, being able to develop in so short a time. Practically every one of the larger factories contains a secret revolutionary group; in almost every district in the larger towns illegal organizations and printing-presses are at work; almost every day in Berlin, Hamburg, Essen, Leipzig and other industrial cities, anti-Fascist handbills, leaflets and posters appear in the streets, local strikes break out in all directions; and the feelers of this organization are manifestly stretching right into the cohorts of the Nazi Storm Troops.

This entire movement has come into existence in within three or four months of Hitler's coup d'etat. And it will be stronger than any of its forerunners.

Its characteristic is that of a sober-minded, scientific organization of struggle and conspiracy and a military mass formation, which lays hold not of small individual groups, but of an entire social class. This organization, which socially and politically is not based only upon the thirteen million former Socialist and Communist electors in Germany, is today dogging Hitler's every footstep. In a few months time it may become more dangerous for him than all the old parliamentary opposition parties which he has hurled with such ease into the abyss.

Revolutionary Groups of Five

Its core lies in the so-called **revolutionary groups of five**, a novel form of anti-Fascist organization, which, under Communist leadership, has taken the place of the former party unions and associations. These groups of five cover practically the whole of German industry; almost all the factories and the majority of the more important offices are honeycombed with them.

Each group comprises approximately five persons, who as far as possible are employed in the same section, industrial and office workers, who formerly belonged to bodies of varied political complexions—to the Social Democratic Trade Unions, to the Reichsbanner, to the Christian Societies, to the Communistic R. G. O. (Red Trade Union Opposition)—or even were quite unorganised and politically indifferent. Together these persons form a small, compact, secret brotherhood, who in their hatred of the Hitler dictatorship and in defense against Nazi terror have become completely amalgamated, have buried all previous differences and pursue only one policy—anti-Fascism.

Police-Proof Organization

Because each group of this kind is limited to just a few persons, it is almost invisible from outside and almost unseizable; how can one follow up and control conversations and meetings of four or five persons during a rest interval inside a factory, in a private house during a radio performance, or on an excursion into the woods on a Sunday?

In the larger workshops there are dozens of such groups of five, which work independently of each other as far as possible and often are not mutually acquainted. Should a group be discovered and arrested (or ejected from the shop) the others carry on. But they are co-ordinated from above, the leadership and central direction of all the groups of five in a town or in a local industrial establishment are in the hands of a higher authority, of a narrower and more exclusive conspiratorial organization, the "sub-district committee," consisting of a few experienced revolutionaries.

New Forces Always Available

The contact between this local center and the workshops is generally maintained by one individual, the revolutionary "workshop inspector," who holds the threads of all the groups of five in one single workshop. This works inspector has the most dangerous post in the entire anti-Fascist organization, for he knows both the staff in the workshops and the secret addresses of the local centers. The whole attention of the Hitler police, and of the factory management which the Nazis appoint, is mainly directed to the discovery of these people. But that only happens in the rarest cases, and the anti-Fascist fighting spirit is so strong in the German factories that reinforcements and substitutes are always to be found—frequently from the ranks of those who used not to be in the least interested in political affairs. The whole of this secret machinery is in fact now the sole practical form in which the political thought and will of millions of men who have been reduced to silence in Hitler's "Totalitarian State" can realise itself.

Aim to Win All Workers

The purpose of the groups of five is to revolutionise whole workshops, whole groups of industrial and office workers, and to undermine the new economic organization of the Hitler State, which, like Mussolini's prototype, must be founded on the Fascist corporations of the workers, of the so-called "National Socialist Workshop Organization." (N.S.B.O.).

The Nazis, who have suspended all Trade Unions and independent labor bodies, are endeavoring by means of coercion and propaganda to force all the workers into their N.S.B.O. organisation, where under the command of Nazi leaders they will become the second line of the "Totalitarian State," of which the Storm Troops and the S. S. form the first line. And the revolutionary groups of five are in fact nothing else than the opposite poles of these State organisations of the Nazis in the factories. They constitute a serious danger to the entire Hitler experiment of the "corporate State," for their work consists not merely in bringing together and holding together the elements which were already anti-Fascist, but also in leading an offensive for the moral support of the remaining workers, who are hostile in the hands of the National

In Groups of Five, Led by Communists, Anti-Nazi Forces Penetrate Everywhere, Fight Hitler on All Fronts, Despite Terror

those who have accepted the National Socialist regime.

Constant Anti-Fascist Action

The groups of five flood the factories with anti-Fascist propaganda material which they receive from the local anti-Fascist centers. Even the Fascist newspapers in Germany have lately mentioned this "pest" and have demanded "Draconian counter-measures." Revolutionary factory newspapers (little handwritten or typewritten sheets, which are published for a single workshop), handbills, leaflets, small paper strips with a few fighting slogans or bits of news are stuck up daily in the factories, pasted on the walls, on the machinery, in the lavatories, on the doors of the worker's home before he leaves in the morning. The whole fronts of houses in the working class areas are covered with revolutionary slogans in paint which is difficult to wash off.

The Nazis have caught dozens of people, especially youths, at this job and have sent them to concentration camps or penitentiaries (the average punishment for such acts or for distributing revolutionary literature in connection with this has been raised during the past few weeks from six months to eighteen months imprisonment); but the walls of the houses and the fences still continue their protest against Hitlerism. In this way it has been possible to revive courage and give a fresh assurance to the masses of the workers who in the first days of the revolution and the terror seemed to be paralysed by fright.

Work Inside Trade Unions

But still more important is the other effect of the groups of five. The whole official Trade Union leadership in the factories, the settlement of wage rates, relationship with the employers and so on, are

Socialist Workshop Organization (N.S.B.O.). In most cases the entire staff is simply forced to come into the N.S.B.O. by the summoning of a detachment of armed Storm Troops or by the threat of instant dismissal.

But at the same time there enters the revolutionary group of five, which often immediately becomes the most active element inside the N.S.B.O. They begin "in the name of National Socialism" by urging the N.S.B.O. to put forward a demand for an increase of wages—for before his victory Hitler promised higher wages for all workers. They force the N.S.B.O. always, in the name and under the protection of the former Nazi program, to demand the fulfilment of the old demagogic promises, shorter working hours, improved working conditions, and the removal of unpopular directors or officials.

Wave of Strikes Result

The result is that in the last few weeks the first wave of strikes since Hitler's victory has broken over Germany (though strikes are forbidden in the Hitler State), that in numerous cases the management in Nazi factories has been compelled officially to "postpone" the intended wage-reductions for two months, that the Nazi "Reichs Association of Industrial Employers" addressed a protest to the Chancellor against the attitude of the N.S.B.O. and that Hitler has come into conflict with a large number of his own local N.S.B.O. organisations, and indeed has been obliged to dissolve some of them for being "tainted with Marxism."

Thus the revolutionary groups of five who are concealed inside the Fascist N.S.B.O. achieve a twofold result; they disorganize the National Socialist economic and party apparatus, and they dispel the illusion spread among the masses of the workers by Nazi demagogy.